SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1878.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

IN the Legislative Council on Thursday, March 14th, the Vernacular Press Bill was introduced by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who said:—

MY LORD,—I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of publications in Oriental languages. Copies of the Bill which has been framed for this purpose have been already circulated for the perusal of Hon'ble Members, together with a Statement of the Objects which it is intended to effect, and of the Reasons which have led to its being prepared.

For reasons which I will state presently, it will be my duty to ask the Council, in the event of my present motion being adopted, to proceed at once to the consideration of the provisions of the Bill with the view of its being passed at this day's sitting, and I will, therefore, endeavour to explain, as fully and as clearly as I can, the considerations which have influenced the Government in bringing forward this measure.

Now, my Lord, the object of the Bill which I desire to introduce, is to place the native newspapers, or, to speak more correctly, the newspapers which are published in the vernacular languages of India, under better control, and to furnish the Government with more effective means than are provided by the existing law, of repressing seditious writings which are calculated to produce disaffection towards the Government in the minds of the ignorant and unenlightened masses. Another object is to check a system of extortion to which some of our native feudatories, and many of our native employés, are exposed by the rapacity of unscrupulous native editors.

My Lord, this measure has not been resolved on without most careful and anxious consideration, both on the part of the present Government, and on the part of the Government of your predecessor. It has not been resolved on without much reluctance; for, directed as it is against a particular class, it involves a description of legislation which is opposed to the traditions, and is repugnant to the principles, upon which the administration of British India has been conducted during a long series of years, and which would not have been resorted to except for very cogent reasons. It is only because in the opinion of the Government of India, the evil against which this measure is directed, is one of great and increasing magnitude; because it is calculated to lower the *prestige* of the Government, and to weaken its hold on the esteem and affections of its subjects; and because the existing law does not furnish any adequate means of dealing with it, that the Government have decided to have recourse to special measures for its repression.

My Lord, when the Press of India was liberated by the Government of Sir Charles Metcalfe from the restrictions which had previously been imposed upon it, and when it was placed in the position of freedom from State interference which, with the exception of one brief interval of a single year, it has occupied since 1835, the Native Press was a thing of comparatively little importance. In one of the Minutes written at that time, [illegible] the papers printed in the languages of India were few, and exercised very little influence over the native mind. The entire circulation of native newspapers throughout the country did not then exceed three hundred copies. Since those days a great change has taken place. Newspapers printed in the vernacular languages are published in most of the large towns in Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are read and studied by considerable numbers of people, and exert an influence over the popular mind which it is difficult to exaggerate.

My Lord, it is not my wish to include the whole of the Native Press in the charge which I am about to prefer against individual members of it. I know that the Press includes many respectable papers, which are doing a useful work, and which are entitled to every encouragement that the State can afford to them. It is not against this class of newspapers that the present measure is directed. But there is a large and increasing class of native newspapers, which would seem to exist only for the sake of spreading seditious principles, of bringing the Government and its European officers into contempt, and of exciting antagonism between the governing race and the people of the country. This description of writing is not very recent growth; but there has been a marked increase in it of late, and especially during the last three or four years. During the past twelve months it has been worse than ever, the writers gaining in boldness as they find that their writings are allowed to pass unpunished. Their principal topics are the injustice and tyranny of the British Government, its utter want of consideration towards its native subjects, and the insolence and pride of Englishmen in India, both official and non-official. There is no crime, however heinous, and no meanness, however vile, which, according to these writers, is not habitually practised by their English rulers. According to them, "the Government is not a just but a monstrous Government. As monsters are said to eat their own children, the English Government is destroying its own children, *viz.*, its subjects." According to them, "avarice, frugality, and cunning characterize all the acts and measures of Englishmen." According to them, "their rulers violate with pleasure the laws and regulations which they have enacted." According to them, "the British Government is continually breaking its promises. A history of the non-fulfilment of promises by the British Government would be the whole history of the last hu[illegible] years." According to these writers, "one [illegible] of the English authorities in maintaining [illegible] the salt tax is to enable their own country[illegible] English salt into this country, and to enric[illegible] cost of the natives." One writer ironicall[illegible] "neither the laws of nature, nor the civil [illegible] provide any punishment for those Europe[illegible] natives. The laws of nature ascribe such [illegible] to destiny, and the civil laws are helpless [illegible] peans are the dominant race." Another write[illegible] "all laws are applicable to natives alo[illegible] to Europeans. Europeans are enabled to [illegible] with perfect impunity." Another alleg[illegible] those diseases which generally prove f[illegible] the European plague, which is daily spr[illegible] the country, and for which no remed[illegible] been found. We refer to the readiness of E[illegible] assault, and some times murder, natives. An[illegible] compares the English Government in India to [illegible] but unprincipled, woman, whose charms and [illegible] are irresistible, but who is cunning, deceitful, [illegible] heart. All men are in love with her. Now s[illegible] grac[illegible]s to one lover, and now to another, and [illegible] the rivals to fight together and perish. At h[illegible]r in India she was not very attractive, as her [illegible] not fully developed. But when gradually her [illegible] fully developed, whoever look[illegible]d at her was [illegible] Men saw with their own eyes how she had alr[illegible] with a number of their fellows, and knew that [illegible] selfish, and an enemy of their faith, yet they w[illegible] enough to court her, and dig their graves with [illegible] hands. All their great Native Chiefs of India, [illegible] the Kings of Delhi, one after another, fell a vic[illegible] charms, and she pitilessly robbed them of all the[illegible] and property. She next turned her attentic[illegible] Chiefs of the midd[illegible] class, and [illegible] them of all they had except their wearing appar[illegible] extracts which I have read are specimens, extr[illegible] hazard from a great number, of the manner in [illegible] British Government and the English race are h[illegible] aspersed and held up to the contempt and hatr[illegible] people of India. Of late, however, a further step [illegible] taken, and a beginning has been made, in the dir[illegible] inciting the people to upset the British Raj by d[illegible] tions, sometimes open and sometimes covert, of th[illegible] weakness and timidity of the English, and their [illegible] to maintain their present position in India. "E[illegible] it is said "has no efficient army. Like her, Carth[illegible] possessed immense wealth, but that could not s[illegible] great commercial city of ancient days from a c[illegible] downfall. While Government is always ready to [illegible] show of its power in fighting with weaker foes, suc[illegible] King of Abyssinia, and the Garos and the Lushais, [illegible] of subsidizing is always resorted to in dealing w[illegible] Amir of Kabul, and one of conciliation adopted [illegible] the barbaric Chief of Khelat. The rule of our [illegible] has passed into the hands of foreigners, and we ha[illegible] all our independence. However, we must buo[illegible] selves up with hope under the pressure of the presen[illegible] mity, and not despair. Seeing that such mighty [illegible] as Vikkramaditya, Ramchandra, and Rawana [illegible] can have no stability. The *Rashtr Vilasini*, a newspaper published at Poona, "compares the English Governm[illegible] India to a cunning traveller, who, passing by the [illegible] a hospitable and kind-hearted gentleman, asks his p[illegible] sion to rest at his door for a short time, and gra[illegible] contrives to oust him and usurp his house and pro[illegible] but there will be no great difficulty in driving [illegible] usurper if all men jointly make a bold effort to do so. The natives should gird up their loins and devise measur[illegible] improving the prosperity of the country."

I will not take up the time of the Council with f[illegible] extracts I think it will be apparent from what I [illegible] read that the description of literature to which [illegible] articles belong, is eminently calculated to unsett[illegible] minds of the people, and to make them disaf[illegible] towards their rulers. While I say this, I do not for a moment desire to imply that the Govern[illegible] ment distrusts the loyalty of the great body of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, or that these wri[illegible]tings correctly represent the sentiments entertained b[illegible]y the people generally. Indeed I have very little doubt that there is a good deal of mere froth and vapour in [illegible]ese foolish and mischievous articles: but in India, as in [illegible]ther countries, writing of this description finds num[illegible]rous readers, and ought not to be allowed to go on unchec[illegible]ed.

My Lord, it cannot be said that the state of th[illegible]ings which has arisen has taken the Government altoge[illegible]ther by surprise. That such a state of things would be [illegible] one of the results of granting complete freedom to [illegible] the Press in this country, was predicted many years ag[illegible]o by men whose honoured names have long been house[illegible]hold words in Anglo-Indian history. I doubt not that m[illegible]any of the Members of this Council are acquainted [illegible]with the remarkable Minute which Sir Thomas Munro, [illegible]one of the ablest of the many able Statesmen who h[illegible]have aided in consolidating British rule in India, recorde[illegible]d on this subject in 1822. I well remember the interest [illegible]with which this Minute was reperused at the time of [illegible]the Mutiny, and how impossible it was not to be struck [illegible]by the almost prophetic character of the utteran[illegible]ces which it contained. But Sir Thomas Munro [illegible]was opposed to granting freedom to any section of [illegible]the Press. He regarded the unrestricted freedom of e[illegible]ven the English Press, which in his day was indeed the o[illegible]nly [illegible]and fifty [illegible]objects [illegible]hancing [illegible]import [illegible]at the [illegible]ns that [illegible]India, [illegible]ho kill [illegible]cidents [illegible]Euro- [illegible]ts that [illegible]d not [illegible]natives [illegible]of [illegible]s that [illegible]tal, one is [illegible]eading over [illegible]y has yet [illegible]ropeans to [illegible]ther writer [illegible]a beautiful [illegible]attractions [illegible]nd cruel at [illegible]e lends her [illegible]thus causes [illegible]first advent [illegible]beauty had [illegible]beauty was [illegible]entrapped. [illegible]ey dealt [illegible]she was [illegible]re foolish [illegible]their own [illegible]including [illegible]tim to her [illegible]ir estates [illegible]n to the [illegible]relieved [illegible]el." The [illegible]cted hap- [illegible]which the [illegible]abitually [illegible]ed of the [illegible]has been [illegible]ection of [illegible]enuncia- [illegible]e alleged [illegible]inability [illegible]ngland," [illegible]age, too, [illegible]ave the [illegible]omplete [illegible]make a [illegible]h as the [illegible]a policy [illegible]ith the [illegible]towards [illegible]country [illegible]ave lost [illegible]y cur- [illegible]t cala- [illegible]Kings [illegible]have [illegible]pire [illegible]ent in [illegible]door of [illegible]ermis- [illegible]dually [illegible]perty; [illegible]ut the [illegible]The [illegible]es for [illegible]rther [illegible]have [illegible]these [illegible]e the [illegible]ected [illegible]not [illegible]ment [illegible]Her [illegible]tings [illegible]y the [illegible]that [illegible]ese [illegible]ther [illegible]rous [illegible]ed. [illegible]ings [illegible]ther [illegible]one [illegible]the [illegible]o by [illegible]hold [illegible]any [illegible]with [illegible]one [illegible]have [illegible]n on [illegible]with [illegible]the [illegible]by [illegible]ces [illegible]was [illegible]the [illegible]ven [illegible]nly

Press worth considering as inconsistent with the maintenance of our rule. Since that time circumstances have greatly changed; and I do not believe that that far seeing and sagacious Statesman, if he were now among us, would counsel the re-imposition of restrictions upon the English Press. However this may be, I do not rest my argument on the policy of restriction advocated by Sir Thomas Munro. I rest it upon the opinions of men who were parties to the policy of liberation which was carried out in 1835, and who, it is evident from their writings, did not overlook the possibility that such a state of things might arise as that with which the Government of India are now called upon to deal. Both Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. Macaulay, the one the originator, and the other the [illegible] draughtsman and the eloquent defender of the Act of [illegible]835, while arguing strongly in favour [illegible] of a free Press, advert to the possibility of circumstances arising which might compel the Government of the day to resort again to legislation of a restrictive character. Their language is general, and it is evident that while they contemplated the possibility, they did not attach any great importance to it; but there was one Member of that Council, one who has only lately passed away, full of years and honour, after an unusually lengthened official career, prolonged into a ripe old age, one whose name will long be remembered in this Presidency, who, while assenting to Sir Charles Metcalfe's measure as being well-suited to the circumstances of the time at which it was passed, predicted in the plainest terms the evils which have resulted from granting unrestricted freedom to the Native Press.

My Lord, these are Mr. Prinsep's words:—

"I do not go quite so far as to say broadly, and without reserve, that I do not apprehend danger to the State from the Press of India being free. I see no immediate danger in the present state of things, nor, in the future danger such as the existing laws would provide for better than the laws made specially for the purpose when the danger threatens. Therefore, I cordially assent to the repeal of the laws; but I think the eye of Government will require to be kept continually upon the Press and especially upon the Native Press; for it is capable of being made an engine for destroying the respect in which the Government is held, and so undermining its power.

"At present, this Press is nothing, and the controlling or influencing it would be an easy task, were Government disposed to direct its efforts to do one or the other; but if we let it grow till the danger from it is imminent, we may then find it a giant to wrestle with."

Again:—

"So long as discussion is carried on in English, it is no more formidable than similar discussion in England and America. The Government will have its advocates as well as its assailers; and, considering that a vast proportion of the best informed of those who mix in the controversy, will be employés of the State interested in maintaining it as an object of respect, I have little fear of the spirit that would prevail, or of the effect of having this branch of the Press entirely free. But the case is not quite the same with the Native Press. It may take a malignant turn, calculated and designed to set the whole population against us."

[illegible] designed, to set the whole population against us, would, I think, be sufficiently proved by the writings of which I have read specimens to the Council, even if it had not, as it has, become a matter of notoriety which is frequently discussed in the English newspapers, and by the more respectable Native newspapers.

My Lord, I have said that the existing law is inadequate for the suppression of the evil which this Bill is intended to remedy. The existing law is contained in an Act of 1867, which provides for the registration of printing presses and newspapers, and in a section of the Indian Penal Code which makes seditious words or writings punishable. Now, this section of the Penal Code really furnishes a very inadequate means of dealing with such writings as those with which this Bill is intended to deal. In the first place, the explanation which has been added to the section renders the penalties inapplicable to any case in which there is not an obvious intention on the part of the writer to counsel resistance to, or subversion of, the lawful authority of the Government. Therefore, to much of the writing to which I have drawn the attention of the Council, this law would not apply; for there is a great deal of it which, though very mischievous in its effects, cannot be said to come under the category of counselling resistance to lawful authority, or subversion of that authority. It will, perhaps, be said that, if so, the proper course is to amend the Penal Code, and to provide therein suitable penalties for those who, without advising rebellion, inflame the minds of the people against their rulers. I am sure that the Council will not for a moment suppose that this very natural question has not been deliberately considered by the Government; but, after the most careful reflection and consultation with our Law Officers, and with the Local Governments, the conclusion which we have arrived at is, that no such amendments as could be made in Penal Code, which is necessarily of general application, would adequately and properly meet the peculiar requirements of the present case. The distinction made in the section to which I have referred, between writings which indicate a manifest intention on the part of the writer to instigate resistance to the authority of the Government or subversion to that authority, and writing which, while expressing strong disapprobation of the acts, or

conduct, or policy, of the Government, are not inconsistent with a disposition to render lawful obedience to the Government, is a very reasonable and proper distinction. It would, of course, be possible to introduce into the Penal Code a provision rendering penal all writings calculated to inflame the minds of the people against their rulers, irrespective of the intention of the writers; but such a provision must be of general application, and, like the rest of the Penal Code, it must be essentially punitive. The principle of the Bill which I desire to lay before the Council is a different principle. For reasons which I will explain presently, the provisions of the Bill will apply only to one class of writers, viz., the writers in the Vernacular Press, and the measure is not so much a measure of penal, as it is a measure of preventive, legislation. The machinery by which it will work is a machinery of checks, rather than of penalties. Its object is to check mischievous writings of the nature of those to which I have alluded, not by penal sentences, but by requiring the offenders, or those in regard to whom it may be apprehended that they are likely to offend, to engage and deposit security for their good behaviour, or by merely warning them; and it is only in the event of the engagements being broken, or the warnings being disregarded, that the penalties which the Bill provides will be put in force. Another very serious practical difficulty is that no amendment of the law which left the repression of these offences to depend upon a successful prosecution in a Criminal Court, would meet the case adequately; and this remark applies, not only to that class of cases which, as I have said, is not covered by the Penal Code, but also to those cases to which the provisions of the Penal Code are expressly applicable. Even if it were perfectly certain that in every case a conviction would be obtained, the political effect of such trials would be bad. They would invest certain to create a good deal of excitement, and would of their m[illegible] the accused with a fictitious importance in the eyes [illegible]ant countrymen, which it is desirable to avoid. What is needed, is a procedure more summary, and as I have said, framed rather with a view to prevention than with a view to punishment.

My Lord, considerations of a somewhat analogous character, although not exactly similar, render it advisable in the opinion of the Government of India that, while we are enacting a law for the better control of the Native Press in the general interests of the State, we should take the opportunity of repressing more effectively than can be done by the Indian Penal Code, the crime of extortion when practised by an unscrupulous journalist. We have evidence onwhich we navee very reason to rely that threats of newspaper attacks are not unfrequently resorted to byunscrupulous native editors as a means of extorting money from Native Chiefs and other natives of rank, and from high native officials. Such persons often shrink, and not unnaturally shrink, from entering upon a criminal prosecution before the ordinary Court.s In their case, also, we need a remedy more summary, and which the injured persons will be less ndisposed to resort to.

I will now endeavour to explain, as briefly and as clearly as I can, the provisions of the measure which I propose to lay before the Council. In the first place, I may remark that the Bill is restricted in its operation to publications printed in Oriental languages, or in fact mainly to publications in the vernacular languages of India. I will refer again to this point presently.

Then the Bill is essentially an enabling Bill. Its chief provisions will take effect only in those parts of India to which they may be especially extended by the Governor General in Council, and will cease to have effect in those parts whenever the Governor General in Council so directs. For instance, it is not at all probable that the chief provisions of the Bill will, for the present at all events, be extended to the Presidency of Madras, as we know that hitherto the Vernacular Press of that presidency has been altogether inoffensive, and there are no grounds whatever for bringing it under restrictions. Wherever this is the case, the position of the Native Press will practically be the same as it is at present. And not only is the Bill mainly an enabling Bill in regard to particular Provinces or parts of India, and the enforcement of the checks and penalties for which it provides, rests with the Local Government, and not with any inferior authority. In regard to the system of checks which the Bill establishes, I cannot do better than read to the Council the remarks made on this point in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons:"—

"*First*.—The Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any such newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects, and not to use such paper for purposes of extortion. The Magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

"*Secondly*.—If any newspaper [whether a bond has been taken in respect of it or not] at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper by a notification in the *Gazette*; and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made may declare such deposit forfeited.

"*Thirdly*.—As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he plesses by undertaking to submit his proofs to an officer appointed by the Government before pu[blica]tion and to publish nothing which such officer objects [to].

"Any publisher may, if he chooses, do this at the when he is called upon to deposit security; and if he so, no security can be demanded from him.

"Again, if he does not choose to avail himself of provision at that stage, he may subsequently, in the event of a warning being issued against him, offer such an undertaking, and if the Magistrate accepts it, the proceedings are at an end.

"As regards books, pamphlets, &c., printed in British India, containing matter of the description above referred to, or used for purposes of extortion, the Bill gives the Government a power to seize them and the presses at which they are printed.

"Newspapers and books published out of British India but circulated in British India remain. And in regard to them the Bill provides:—

"*first*, that if they contain matter of the nature already referred to or are used for purposes of extortion, the Local Government may seize them; and

"*secondly*, that the Governor General in Council may prohibit their importation altogether. The only other points calling for special notice are that an appeal is given to the Governor General in Council against anything done by a Local Government or any inferior authority; that declarations of forfeiture and other proceedings under the Act are made final and conclusive, subject only to such appeal; and that penalties are provided for printing or publishing a newspaper without executing a bond or making a deposit after such bond or deposit has been required, and for breach of an undertaking to submit proofs to a Government officer."

I have [illegible]hat in restricting the operation of this measure to [illegible]ernacular Press, and in exempting the English P[illegible]m its operation, the Government of India are takin[illegible]ourse which involves a departure from the policy [illegible]ich it is usually guided, and indeed from the policy [illegible] has been followed in all previous legislation regai[illegible]e Press in India. The restrictions which were imp[illegible]pon the Press previous to the passing of the Act o[illegible] were imposed alike upon the English Press and upon[illegible]ernacular Press. The Act, liberating the Press, wh[illegible]s passed in that year, was applicable alike to the Ve[illegible]ar and to the English Press; and when the freedom [illegible] Press was for a time suspended during the Mutiny, t[illegible]pension was applied equally to English as to Vernacular newspapers. Indeed, the first paper to which the provi[illegible]sions of the Act then passed, were applied, was the *Friend of India*, which had long been justly regarded as the l[illegible]eading and the most able English journal in India. When reporting the passing of the Press Law in 1857, Lord Ca[illegible]nning's Government said that they had thought it right to make no distinction between the English and the Native Press, and that on this point they agreed with Sir Charl[illegible]s Metcalfe, who, in the course of the discussion of the Press Question in 1835, wrote:—

"I think that in all our legislation we ought to be very careful not to make iuvidious distinctions between European and Native subjects."

The despatch of 1857 goes on to say:—

"We do not clearly see how any distinction of the sort could be really carried into effect; for there are more than one newspaper in the English language written, owned, and published by natives, almost exclusively for circulation amongst native readers. And although we have no fear that treasonable matter would be designedly published in any English newspaper, we have to guard in these times against errors in discretion and temper, as well as against intentional sedition."

My Lord, I will not pretend to say that this part of the question is perfectly plain and simple, or that, in advising the course which we have determined on after very careful consideration, we are not laying ourselves open, in some degree at all events, to the charge of class legislation, and of making what by many will be regarded as an invidious distinction. It would have been very easy, but I do not think that it would have been just, to make the application of the Bill general, and, for the sake of not laying ourselves open to the charge of creating invidious distinctions, to include the English Press in its operation. My answer is that nearly forty-three years have elapsed since the passing of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Act, and nearly twenty-one years since the passing of the Press Law of 1857 that throughout that period the English Press has been, on the whole, a loyal and, notwithstanding many imperfections, a valuable instrument and aid to the Government; while for many years past, and especially in recent years, a section of the Vernacular Press has been chiefly remarkable for its disloyalty. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the publications of the Vernacular Press are circulated among a class of the population far more ignorant than those classes which are reached by the English and are, therefore, calculated to be much more unenlightened. They influence and pervert the minds of the young, and go far to counteract the benefits of the education which we are endeavouring to impart to them. They constitute, in fact, a mischievous and poisonous literature, embarrassing to the administration, subversive of authority, and in every way injurious to those to whom it is addressed. In framing this measure in its present form, the Government of India has been influenced by a consideration of the facts with which it has to deal; and after carefully weighing those facts, it has come to the conclusion that it would not be right to inflict upon the most important and the most valuable section of the Press, a liability to checks and penalties which it has in no way merited. In connection with this question, we must not forget that the circumstances of the present time are very different from the circumstances of the time when the despatch of Lord Canning's Government was written. Then, a large part of the country was in a state of rebellion, and precautions were necessary, which are not needed in quieter times. Nor should it be overlooked that, in one important respect, this measure is free from the objection to which I have been alluding. Newspapers and other publications in the English language, published by natives, are as much exempted from the operation of the Bill as are similar publications published by Englishmen. As a rule, all publications in the English language are addressed to, and are read by, a more educated class than are the readers of Vernacular publications, and consequently, even if they were obnoxious to the same objections as characterize several of the Vernacular papers, they would be far less mischievous. But, as a matter of fact, there is an essential distinction between the tone and language adopted by the most hostile of the English newspapers, and that adopted by the wworst section of the Vernacular Press. The vast majority of papers published in English, including those published by natives, however violently they may attack men or measures, always attack them on individual merits, treating them as accidental blots on our system; whereas the Vernacular papers too frequently treat the persons and the things which they attack, as the types and necessary results of a foreign system, and assail our system as a whole.

My Lord, I have nearly completed the task which I undertook when your Lordship desired me to lay this Bill before the Council. I feel bound to say that it is not without sincere regret that I find myself engaged in the duty of actively promoting an enactment, which, in the minds of many persons, will throw grave doubts on the value of the measures which have been taken for the advancement and diffusion of education among the natives of this country. I do not share in those doubts. My conviction is that the more steadily we persevere in our exertions for the promotion of sound education, the more surely we shall counteract evils of the nature of those against which this Bill is directed; and I trust that both in making those exertions and repressing those evils the Government will receive the co-operation of the respectable and well-disposed classes of the native community. Our earnest hope is that the mere existence of this law will in itself suffice, or will in a great measure suffice, to repress the mischief against which it is aimed, and that the actual enforcement of its provisions will be a thing of very rare occurrence. As Englishmen, brought up in a free country, and accustomed to the advantages of a free Press, the Members of the Government of India have no desire to place undue restrictions on the Press of India. In resolving on this measure, they are entirely influenced by their sense of the necessities of the case, and of the responsibility which devolves upon them for the maintenance of authority and order; and I believe that the Council and the public generally will agree with me when I say, that it is better that a measure of this nature, which is essentially a measure of precaution, should be introduced at a time when the country is peaceful and undisturbed, and when the minds of men are calm, than that it should be postponed to some period of disturbance, when it would be attributed to panic, and when it might be necessary to make its provisions more stringent, and possibly more comprehensive.

And now, my Lord, one word as to the reasons which have induced the Government to adopt the unusual, though not unprecedented, course of introducing this Bill without the customary notice, and of recommending that it should be passed through all its stages at a single sitting of the Council. We consider that to have dealt with this question in the manner in which projects of law are ordinarily dealt with, would have been inexpedient, on the ground that it might have given rise to agitation, and during the period which would have been occupied in passing the Bill, might not improbably have intensified the evils which the measure is intended to repress.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY said—

My Lord, I have a special reason for wishing to add a few observations of my own to those that have already been made in the Bill before the Council. Not long ago, I was Lieutenant-Governor of one of the great Provinces of India, and some years previously the government of another province was entrusted to me. The questions which are dealt with in this Bill have consequently been frequently brought home to me in a very practical shape. I have had to look on powerlessly at the mischief that has been going on, and have deplored the neglect with which it has been treated by the Government. I have known that this neglect has not been caused by indifference but by the natural disinclination which happily all Englishmen feel, to do anything which shall have even the appearance of interfering with the liberty of the Press, and if I myself now thought that this Bill was really open to such a charge, I should have been unable to give it my support.

I deny that this measure will infringe that liberty. Liberty of the Press means liberty of discussion, liberty for the free expression of thought and opinion. But liberty does not mean unbridled licence; it does not mean unlimited permission to let loose on the land a never ending stream of, and abuse of, all the institutions by aid of which society is held together; abuse of those things respect for which is indispensable for the preservation of the lives and property of every one, abuse of the Government, of the administration of justice, of the whole English race, and of all it does or desires to do. Respect for the liberty of the Press does not require that we should permit the writer of these scurrilous pages, which it is a misuse of language to call newspapers, to go on constantly telling the loyal and honest, but ignorant people of India such things as those of which we have heard. examples [illegible] That Englishmen [illegible] privilege of killing natives with impunity, that they are more mischievous to the natives than snakes, and kill them with as much indifference as one kills a reptile;" that "pimping is the only calling which the British Government does not yet practise;" that we have robbed the Chiefs of India of everything but the clothes they wear, and that the times if close at hand when this vile race which has lost its courage and its military power, will have nothing left to them but to abandon India to the victorious Russians, and flee for their lives. Nor does respect for the liberty of the Press require that we should allow black mail to be levied on Native Princes, and ladies, and on honourable native gentlemen, who must pay the demands of these men or be held up to public infamy. Without dwelling on the political mischief caused by the calumnious and seditious language which constitutes a main staple of some of those productions of the Native Press against which the present Bill is directed, it seems to me clear that there is precisely the same justification for a law which shall prevent these abuses, as there is for laws against obscene publications, or against defamatory, and seditious, and obscene public dramatic performances.

It has been proved by long exprience that the existing law is altogether insufficient to supply the necessary check on these productions, and if there were no other reasons, public decency alone would require that such things should be stopped. I believe there is no country in the world where they would be tolerated. Among communities with a more advanced civilisation, legal enactments are hardly necessary for their prevention. Public opinion makes them either impossible or at once brings upon their authors a just condemnation which goes far to render them harmless. Here, unfortunately, it is different. A small class of corrupt and malignant writers exists in India, as elsewhere, for no country is free from these pests of society, and there is here no compensating power of healthy public opinion to check their excesses. The honest journalist has nothing to fear from the present measure. He will be as free as he has ever been, to give expression to his opinions, to discuss the actions of the Government, and its officers, to advocate those measures and doctrines of which he approves and to censure those that he condemns. The limitations under which he may do this will, in no respect, differ from those that apply in England. I cannot describe those limitations better than by quoting the words

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in]which a distinguished English Judge stated the law on this subject a few years ago.

"The public journalist," he said, "is entitled to canvas the acts, the conduct, and the intentions of those who may be entrusted from time to time with the administration of the Government by the Crown.

"He is entitled to canvass, and, if necessary, to censure those acts. He is entitled to comment on, canvass, and, if necessary, censure the proceedings of parliament. He is entitled to criticise and condemn the acts of public men. He is entitled to point out any grievances which he may think the people labour under, and argue for their removal, and suggest what remedies may occur to him for the purpose. He is entitled not only to publish, but to comment on, to criticise, and, if necessary, to condemn, the conduct of judges and their decisions; nay more, even the verdict of juries are not exempt from fair and reasonable criticism. * * * I have told you within what limits a journalist may exercise his opinion and his talents; but I should tell you also the things which he is not permitted by law to do. He must respect the existence of the form of Government under which he enjoys and exercises those very extensive rights and privileges to which I have referred. A public journalist must not either covertly or openly devote the pages of his journal to overthrow the Government. * * * He must not sow disaffection and disconent generally throughout the land. * * He may, as I said, comment on the acts of the Government, and criticise them severely; h e may, as I said, canvass and criticise proceedings in Courts of Justice, and the conduct and demeanour of the judges, who preside; but he must not devote his journal to the purpose of bringing the administration of the law generally into contempt, and exciting the hatred of the people against the law; neither can he legally devote the pages of his journal to excite animosities between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

These are the principles by which the British Government disires to be guided in this country also. They are the principles by which its action has been guided in the past, and by which it will continue to be guided in its relations with Native Press, should the measure now before this Council become law.

It is a cause of regret to the Government that any such change of system, as that now proposed, should be rendered necessary by the circumstances of this country. But it is obvious that more must be left in India to the Executive Government and less to the restraining power of public opinion, or of the Judicial Courts, than would be right in England.

In the present instance, as in many others, a restraining power supported by a legal sanction may be found necessary by the Executive Government, though the fact of that power existing, may not improbably act so as to prevent its being put into operation.

There is no danger in these days that an English Government will fail to act in accordance with the principles of the English law, which I have stated; or that it will apply in a harsh or illiberal manner the powers with which it is now proposed to invest it. If the principles and the practice of the Government be thus regulated, it will be impossible for any one to say that any infringement must has been made in the legitimate liberty of the Press. But while I affirm this I wish also to add that the Government on its part can tolerate no infringement of its legitimate authority. To us has been entrusted the guardianship of British supremacy in India, and we are resolved to transmit that trust unimpaired to those who follow us.

H. E. the Viceroy said—

After the exhaustive manner in which this measure has now been discussed, the clear and temperate statement of my Hon'ble Colleague, who introduced it, and the able speeches we have heard from those Hon'ble members who succeeded him, I find that I have but little need to trouble the Council with any additional remarks. It would not, however, become me to obscure my responsibility for a measure of this extreme importance by giving it a silent vote; and I must, therefore, make a further claim on the attention of the Council.

I cannot but regret the necessity which, by some irony of fate, has imposed upon me the duty of undertaking legislation for the purpose of putting restrictions on a portion of the Press of this country. By association, by temperament, by conviction, I should naturally find my place on the side of those to whom the free utterance of thought and opinion is an inherited instinct and a national birthright. I should have rejoiced had it fallen to my lot to be able to enlarge, rather than restrict, the liberty of the Press in India; for neither the existence, nor the freedom of the Press in this country, is of native origin or growth. It is an exotic which especially claims, and needs, from the hands that planted it in a foreign soil and clime, protecting shelter and fostering care. It is one of the many peculiarly British institutions which British rule has bestowed upon a population to whom it was previously unknown, in the belief that it will eventually prove beneficial to the people of India, by gradually developing in their character those qualities which have rendered it beneficial to our own countrymen. For this reason, the British rulers of India have always, and rightly, regarded with exceptional tolerance the occasional misuse of an instrument confided to unpractised hands. But all the more is it incumbent on the Government of India to take due care that the gift, for which it is responsible, shall not become a curse, instead of a blessing, a stone instead of bread, to its recipients.

Under a deep sense of this great responsibility, I say distinctly, and without hesitation, that, in my deliberate and sincere conviction, the present measure is imperatively called for by that supreme law, the safety of the State.

We have endeavoured to base our rule in India on justice, uprightness, progressive enlightement, and good government, as these are understood in England; and it is at least a plausible postulate, which at first sight appears to be a sound one, that, so long as these are the characteristics of our rule, we need fear no disaffection on the part of the masses.

It must, however, be remembered that the problem undertaken by the British rulers of India,—(a political problem more perplexing in its conditions, and, as regards the results of its solution, more far-reaching, than any which, since the dissolution of the Pax Romana, has been undertaken by a conquering race),—is the application of the most refined principles of European Government, and some of the most artificial institutions of European society, to a vast Oriental population, in whose history, habits, and traditions they have had no previous existence. Such phrases as "Religious toleration," "Liberty of the Press," "Personal freedom of the subject," "Social supremacy of the Law," and others, which, in England, have long been the mere catch-words of ideas common to the whole race, and deeply impressed upon its character by all the events of its history, and all the most cherished recollections of its earlier life, are here, in India, to the vast mass of our native subjects, the mysterious formulas of a foreign, and more or less uncongenial, system of administration; which is scarcely, if at all, intelligible to the greater number of those for whose benefit it is maintained. It is a fact which, when I first came to India, was strongly impressed on my attention by one of India's wisest and most thoughtful administrators,—it is a fact which there is no disguising, and it is also one which cannot be too constantly, or too anxiously, recognised; that by enforcing these principles, and establishing these institutions, we have placed, and must permanently maintain ourselves at the head of a gradual, but gigantic, revolution; the greatest and most momentous social, moral and religious, as well as political, revolution which, perhaps, the world has ever witnessed. Now, if the public interpreters and critics of our action were only European journalists, capable of understanding and criticising it from a European point of view, in reference to the known principles of European polity, and in accordance with the commonly accepted rules of European reasoning, then, I think, we might rationally anticipate nothing but ultimate advantage to the country, as well as to its Government, from the unrestricted expression of their opinion, however severely they might criticise, from time to time, this or that particular detail in the action of this or that particular administration. But this is not the case as regards those journals which are published in the vernacular languages. Written, for the most part, by persons very imperfectly educated, and altogether inexperienced; written, moreover, down to the level of the lowest intelligence, and with an undisguised appeal to the most disloyal sentiments and mischievous passions; these journals are read only, or chiefly, by persons still more ignorant, still more uneducated, still more inexperienced, than that the writers of them; persons wholly unable to judge for themselves, and entirely dependent for their interpretation of our action upon these self-constituted and incompetent teachers. Not content with misrepresenting the Government, and maligning the character of the ruling race, in every possible way and on every possible occasion, those mischievous scribblers have of late been preaching open sedition; and, as shewn by some of the passages which have to-day been quoted from their publications, they have begun to inculcate combination on the part of the native subjects of the Empress of India for the avowed purpose of putting an end to the British Raj. This is no exaggeration. I have here under my hand a mass of such poisonous matter extracted from the various organs of the Vernacular Press.

After all that has been already said in description of it, I think it would be unnecessary to trouble the Council with the various illustrations which I had intended to bring under its notice. But here, for instance, is one typical specimen of the art of allegorical calumny described by my hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Paul:—In the Calcutta pice paper the *Sulabha Samachar*, which has the largest circulation, (about 5,000), of any vernacular paper in India, the Macgregor trial was travested in an article on the 29th December [see Bengal page 1]. The prisoner is named "Mr. Rogue" of the Factory at Kritantapur ("the city of death")—the doctor whose evidence saves him from hanging is "Dr. Bribe"—and after the conclusion of the mock trial, the Judge, the Doctor, and Mr. Rogue dine together, and afterwards go a hunting.

The articles that are actually and obviously seditious are, of course, much fewer in number; for there still remains a lurking suspicion that the provisions of the Penal Code under this head may some time or other be put in force. Both in Bengal and in Bombay the worst inferences are generally concealed under the form of inuendoes. One Bengal paper (page 5), after saying that a "mighty and wide spread conflagration is often preceded by common smoke," goes on to point out that the English, "proud of the power of their bayonets, tread on the heads of the whole Indian population"—and that 25,000 Englishmen are ruling 250,000,000 natives, but the conclusion is wisely left to the readers imagination. And, again, another Bengal paper points out that the English themselves speak of the decline of their military power and the loss of their prestige as a nation" and concludes that there is great reason to belive in the truth of the statement. So, too, a Bombay paper, after declaring that England has become enervated from too much addiction to luxury, and therefore is not willing to encounter Russia in the field, instances Alexander, Cæsar and Napolean Bounaparte as examples that those who have attained the imperial dignity have come to a disastrous end, and prophesies the same result of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The *Kiran*, of Bombay, after saying that "England has been showing a thorough effeminateness from the beginning of this war"—that a "sharp communication from Russia was sufficient to cool its spirit"—that England has never been famous for heroism; according to the popular belief, it owes its great Indian Empire more to diplomacy and craftiness than to bravery"—goes on to say that England yielding to the "mere appearance of Russia," her inactivity makes the natives of India very uneasy about their own safety. And a week later the same paper declares that, as soon as victorious Russia gains a footing in India, "the English will have no other alternative than to flee for their lives."

The *Arya Warta* follows the negative suggestive plan ("Don't nail his ear to the pump"); it says (page 7)—"If we were to write that the Englishmen in India are very few, and though natives are not brave, but weak and unarmed, yet if they wish they can b ow away the English even by their breath, and so to ad vise the natives to unite and drive the English out of the country." This advice would be "pernicious to us" and "treasonable." The *Shiwaji* a Mahratta paper, is somewhat more outspoken—see page 8.

But the most daring sedition is written in the vernacular papers of Upper India. The paragraph which the *Malwa Akhbar* publishes at one of the Mahratta capitals (Indore), (see page 1 under the heading of "Summary of News"), is striking. It gives, as a rumour that "has perceptibly affected trade and the money market" in Bombay, that Nana Saheb is about to invade India with a Russian army, and "will establish once more the dominions of the Peshwas through the auspices of the Czar"—Satara, Baroda Nagpur, Jhansi, &c., being formed into "feudatory kingdoms acknowledging the suzerainty of the Peshwa." The same paper, a fortnight later, speaking of the "evil times" and "gloomy days" of English rule, says significantly "we dreamt last night of a deer holding in his power a lion and a tiger." A little later, it declares that the main object of the English Government in this country "consists in wheedling the people out of their money by all manner of tricks." (page 8). And, again, the same paper declares that "a belief has lately grown up in the minds of the natives that native rule has many advantages"—"the Hindus have begun to think the Mussulmans to be natives"—the English "will not be able to resist the progress of Russian arms in India"—"our English military officers now think fighting to be a great sin"—and so on. Having in the intervening issue contented itself with declaring that the English in India "consider natives as beasts of prey, and generally kill them as such—the oppressions of European officers have now become intolerable." The same paper a fortnight later, (in an article on the Russian occupation of Constantinople), makes a point out of the declarations of some English statesmen that the preservation of our Indian Empire is not of grea importance to us; it declares that this is illustrated "by the fable of the fox and the grapes!" And this is published in Holkar's capital, and doubtless read in every court and every bazaar of Central India.

Now, the late Mr. Mill, a political thinker, who had given much study to the administrative problems of this Empire, was undoubtedly one of the ablest, the most thoughtful, and the most eminent, advocates of *Laissez faire* as regards the public expression of personal opinion. But even Mr. Mill recognised very distinctly the paramount necessity of restrictions upon the expression of opinion—as regards communities when they are in their nonage, and as regards individuals, in certain cases, one of which he thus defined: "Even opinions," he says, "lose their immunity when the circumstances in which they are expressed are such as to constitute a positive instigation to the mischievous act." And on this Sir James Stephen has observed that it is not only possible to throw the abetment of a crime into the form of the expression of an opinion, but that "you may also throw it into the form of the statement of a fact, as was done by the courtier of Ahasuerus, who, when Haman got into disgrace, casually observed—"Behold also the gallows which Haman has set up."

I think the Council must have been satisfied, by the specimens which have now been submitted to its notice, that the Vernacular Press is at present an adept in the treasonable art of instigating mischievous action, both by the expression of opinion, and the statement of fact. I am confident that there is no Government in the world which would tolerate, no Government which could afford to tolerate, none which would be justified in tolerating, the unrestricted utterance of such language as is now addressed by the vernacular journals of this country to the ignorance, the prejudices and the passions, of a subject race. There is an excellent Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is another of those British institutions which is, in its origin, foreign to this country, where, however, there is a wide field for its beneficent exertion. But I am persuaded that not even the most enthusiastic member of that Society would tolerate the continued existence, and unrestricted activity, of a wasps' nest in his garden, or hesitate to enjoin upon his household servants the timely extermination of venomous insects. I maintain that to prohibit the mischievous utterances of such journals as those from which I have quoted, is no more an interference with the liberty of the Press, than to prohibit the promiscuous sale of deadly poisons is an interference with the freedom of trade.

My hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, has reminded us that the liberty of the Press is not extended by British law to the literature of Holiwell Street. If, then, the members and officers of the Society for the suppression of vice, if the Legislature which passed, if the judges who apply, and the police who enforce, Lord Campbell's Act for the prevention and punishment of obscene publications,—if, I say, all these authorities be fairly open to the charge of interference with the liberty of the Press, then, and only then, can such a charge be reasonably brought against the Government of India, for having framed, recommended, and resolved to carry, this Bill. But if, on the other hand, the freedom of the Press be not only compatible with, but to a great extent dependent on, that protection to public decency and private character, of which, in free communities, a free Press is itself one of the strongest

safe-guards, then I maintain that this Bill, so far from being hurtful to the freedom of the Press in India, is a much-needed guarantee for the continued existence of it. I say that the continued existence of a free Press in India is incompatible with the continued existence of the evils which this Bill is intended to remove; and I say that whatever tends to the prevention of disease, or the correction of deformity, tends also to the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life. We have been taught by One on whose teaching the whole of Christian civilisation is founded, that it is better to pluck out the offending eye, or cut off the offending hand, than that the whole body should perish. But the class of unseemly and seditious publications which will come under the operation of this Bill are assuredly neither the eyes nor the hands of the Native Press of India. They are but foul blotches and boils, virulent pustules, and rank corruptions, on the least seemly parts of it. If, even in the most advanced self-governing societies, it be still the acknowledged duty of the State to provide by law for the repression of publications calculated, or designed, to pervert the mind, and poison the sentiments, of those whose characters are yet unformed, and whose judgment is still immature,—then, I assert with confidence that there is no Government in the world on which that duty is more incumbent than the Government of India; and that the measure which, in our discharge of that duty, we have laid before this Council is an eminently just, as well as an urgently necessary, measure. For I maintain, without fear of contradiction, that the young people in England, for whose mental and moral protection Lord Campbell's Act was passed, are infinitely less ignorant, less easily influenced, infinitely better able to govern their own passions, and guide their own conduct, than the helpless masses of our native population, on whose behalf you are now asked to pass this Bill.

It is not in the spirit of resentment for injuries that we propose to legislate. It is in the firm conviction that the maintainance of our Raj is for the good of the people, that we seek to save the people from the ruin in which they would involve themselves by seditious agitations against it. We have no desire to resort to fine or imprisonment; but what we do desire, and what we regard as the plain duty of the Government, is to prevent the open preaching of sedition and rebellion amongst the most ignorant, exciteable, and helpless, portion of its subjects.

Within the last few weeks I have refused applications from two different local Governments to permit the prosecution of local vernacular newspapers for obvious and rank sedition. And I will state my reasons for so doing. The law, as explained by the hon'ble mover of this Bill, is in its present state, a very questionable instrument. The explanation of "disaffection" may be taken to explain away almost any incitement to disaffection that is not followed by actual rebellion; so that the probability of securing a conviction would always be doubtful. But, though these considerations might well justify me in hesitating to sanction a prosecution under existing circumstances, it was not solely, nor indeed mainly, on these considerations that I have acted. Had the law been certain, and the temper of the jury such as would have rendered a conviction secure, still I should not have considered a prosecution desirable. What I desire is to *prevent*, not to *punish*, seditious appeals. A successful prosecution, even should it, in some cases, have a deterrent effect, would still invest the prosecuted journal with a mischievous notoriety, and an artificial importance, calculated to give to its seditious teaching the very publicity which, in the interests of good government, we should desire to prevent. Every such victory would be a virtual defeat.

It is for these reasons that I came to the conclusion that legislation was necessary; and that it behoved us to direct such legislation to methods of prevention, rather than of punishment. This conclusion has been adopted, after the most anxious consideration, with the unanimous approval of every Member of my Executive Council, and every local Government in India; except one, within whose jurisdiction the Vernacular Press is wholly insignificant and unheeded.

It may, and by some persons it probably will, be regarded as an objection to this measure that it draws a distinction, and apparently an invidious distinction, between the Native and the English Press. It may be said, with perfect truth, that the very words which we regard as innocuous in an English paper will be deemed seditious in a vernacular journal, and that the Native Editor may be ruined for repeating what the English Editor has published with impunity. Well, this seems a very strong indictment against the Bill; but the briefest examination of the circumstances for which we are legislating will suffice to dissipate the force of it. In the first place, let the real distinction be observed. The distinction is not between Englishmen and Native, or between the English Press and the Native Press; for many natives publish their newspapers in English, and in very good English too. Some of the native newspapers, thus published, contain excellent and valuable comments on public affairs. Some of them are also edited by men of acknowledged ability and culture, who certainly do not hesitate to criticise the English Government with an asperity and hostility which no other foreign Government in the world would tolerate for a moment. With these papers we do not interfere. Being written in English, they are *ex vi termini* addressed to a more or less educated audience, and a class that has at least the power, even if it have not always the will, to choose between the false and the true between the evil and the good. From them we apprehend no political danger; and we can trust to their improving education, as time goes on, to render their criticism fairer, and their judgment more according to knowledge. It is not, then, against native papers, as such, that our legislation is directed. We confine our measures of restriction purely to the papers written in vernacular languages; and we do so because, as I have said before, they are addressed solely to an ignorant, exciteable, helpless class; a class whose members have no other means of information, no other guide as to the action and motives of their rulers; and who, if such action and motives be persistently misrepresented to them, are likely to give vent to their excited feelings in acts of disaffection, which cannot but be fraught with disaster to themselves.

There is a very great difference between denouncing, in a debating society of educated men, the existence of the Government established by law, and using the same language to an excited mob. There are certain physiological works which may be rightly offered to the study of medical students, but which no one would place before schoolboys. What is, to competently educated men, a subject only of scientific enquiry, becomes an instrument of danger and destruction in the hands of the ignorant. This distinction applies to our treatment of newspapers printed in English, and distinguished from those printed in the vernacular. The one class is addressed to people who can, more or less, judge for themselves; the other to those who are incapable of judging.

There is, however, one aspect of the case which I have not yet touched upon, but which is scarcely less important than those on which I have been dwelling. It is the use made of the native papers as a means of extortion for levying blackmail from Native Chiefs and persons of distinction, or as a means of intimidation applied to Native Magistrates and Judges.

To natives of distinction, the publicity of newspaper abuse is probably far more galling and intolerable than it is to any class of European; and a native would be very unwilling to add to this publicity by going into the court and suing his libeller. It is probable, too, that these cases are but rarely noticed in the reports of our translators. Very lately there was a case pending in a Madras Court in which a member of the Carnatic Family charged a native paper with having libelled him; but I could find no reference in the reports to the article complained of. We have had, however, not unfrequent complaints on this score. A native gentleman of high position, writing to us from Peshawur, complained that the editors of certain vernacular papers habitually attack the character of innocent people, who cannot afford to satisfy their cupidity. They force people to subscribe to their papers, and write against those who refuse to comply with their request. "Rajahs" he says, and chiefs dread him, (that is to say, the proprietor, or editor, of a vernacular journal), under the impression that he may write against them, as he did against their compeers. They, therefore, subscribe to his newspaper and assign an annual sum of money to him. The editor calls over, every year to each State, receives money khilluts, and sumptuous meals, and comes back." This is not an isolated instance. I have quite l ately received similar testimony from the editor of a most respectable vernacular newspaper, who feels himself and his calling degraded and blackened by the malpractises of this baser sort of his own profession; but I need not take up the time of Hon'ble Members by referring to other examples. The misuses of the Press, as a means of intimidating Native Judges and Magistrates, was strongly dwelt upon by Sir G. Campbell in a report urging on the Government of India a measure very similar to that which we have now been compelled to adopt. Quoting from the report of one of his most experienced Commissioners, he said—"There is, however, one aspect in which the present unbridled license of the Press is peculiarly injurious to Government; for it affects the feelings of its native officers and subordinates to an extent which is palpably detrimental to the thoroughly upright and fearless discharge of their official functions. I fear that there is not a Native Deputy Magistrate in the country who could deny that he is afraid of becoming the subject of personal attack in a native newspaper. I know of scarcely any more exquisite, but certain process of torture than that which begins with the publication of a scandalous attack on a public officer, and leads up to a call for explanation. Even if his explanation is accepted, he has gone through the ordeal, he has been mentally tortured, while his assailant has lurked in the darkness, and is beyond the reach of punishment. I say, without fear of contradiction, that this villainous misuse of the Public Press affects the whole of the administration of justice by native officers, and that in the exceptional state of this country it is monstrous to allow a system of uncontrolled press license to prevail, which is only suited, (even if it is suited there), to nations in which independence and civilization are more thoroughly established."

Similar testimony is to be found in more recent reports, and is strongly repeated by the present Commissioner of Dacca. I trust, however, that I have now said, and read enough to satisfy the Council that we have not undertaken the present measure lightly, or without the fullest and most anxious consideration. We must of course expect that by those people whose minds are governed by phrases, and who look upon the liberty of the Press as a fetish to be worshipped, rather than as a privilege to be worthily earned and rationally enjoyed, this measure will be received with dislike, and the authors of it assailed with obloquy. It is my hope, however, that the gradual spread of education and enlightenment in India may insure, and expedite, the arrival of a time when the restrictions we are now imposing can with safety be removed. I am unwilling to hamper the free influence of honest thought; but I recognise, in the present circumstances of this country, and the present condition of the populations committed to our charge, a clear and obvious duty to check the propagation of sedition, and prevent ignorant, foolish, and irresponsible persons from recklessly destroying the noble edifice which still generously shelters even its vilest detractors. That edifice has been slowly reared by the genius of British statesmanship out of the achievements of British valour. It was founded by English enterprise; it has been cemented by English blood; it is adorned with the brightest memorials of English character. The safe preservation of this great imperial heirloom is the first and highest duty of those to whose charge it is entrusted,—a duty owed to the memory of our fathers, as well as to the interests of our children; to the honor of our sovereign, no less than to the welfare of all her subjects in India.

THE MADRAS PROTEST AGAINST THE LICENCE TAX.

THE public meeting at Patcheappah's Hall yesterday afternoon fulfilled the object for which it was convened, not perhaps in as demonstrative a manner as characterised the corresponding meeting in Bombay, yet with as much emphasis as could be reasonably expected in a city so unfamiliar with gatherings of the sort as Madras. So far as we know not one European official, or professional man unconnected with the Press, was present. We did not expect that there would be an overwhelming attendance of the untaxed classes; but we did hope that there were some officials and professional men in this city who would have scorned to hold back from a public protest against an injustice to the bulk of the community. We did hope that, failing any officials, there would have been found prominent members of the Bar, who would have felt it a public duty to set aside the fact of their own escape from taxation, and to sanction by their presence the repudiation of a public scandal. But we were disappointed in both respects. The classes that have been exempted are content to take the Government at their word, and to allow the rest of the community to bear the whole burthen of a tax for the universal benefit. Perhaps it was expecting too much of human, or at any rate of official nature, to count upon any man being so public-spirited as to go out of his way to be taxed; but it is a pity, notwithstanding, that the mischievously unjust policy of the Government has publicly received the acquiescence of the classes for whom invidious consideration has been shown. It is no particular credit to journalists that they have evinced a higher sense of the personal responsibilities of professional men than barristers, solicitors, engineers, doctors, &c., have yet done, for it is well known that if there is one luxury more than another which an editor, be he a Tonans or a Toots, loves to indulge in, it is that of being taxed. But it would have been creditable to the Madras Bar, had some successor of the two Nortons given proof of the existence of the disinterested public spirit on which those former Patrons of Patcheappah's loved to dilate in the Hall. But these are said to be degenerate days, and we had best not ask practising barristers to practise public spirit gratuitously. They have received a "retaining fee" from the Government, in the shape of exemption from the tax, and they are disposed to let well alone. So it was upon the trading classes that the duty devolved last evening of moving the adoption of the memorial to Parliament, which we published on Tuesday; and we congratulate the city on the success that rewarded their effort to vindicate the cause of right.—*Madras Mail*, March 14.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th March 1878 was 69,010 maunds and in money Rs. 31,338. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 9th Mar. 1878.	Week ending 10th Mar. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 20,289	Mds 70,692	...	Mds 50,403
Amount	Rs. 10,075	Rs. 47,374	...	Rs. 37,299
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,10,013	Mds 28,768	Ms 81,245	...
Amount	Rs. 33,871	Rs. 7,119	Rs 26,752	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 7,183	Mds 16,977	...	Mds 9,794
Amount	Rs. 4,251	Rs. 8,300	...	... 4,049
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,391	Mds 367	Mds. 2,024	...
Amount	Rs, 6,045	Rs. 929	Rs. 5,116	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 3,353	Mds 6,095	...	Mds 2,742
Amount	Rs. 3,325	Rs. 6,038	...	Rs. 2,713
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 26,955	Mds 42,311	..	Mds 15,356
Amount	Rs. 6,910	Rs. 8,196	...	1,286
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,661	Mds 37,199	...	Mds 33,538
Amount	Rs. 1,247	Rs. 16,796	...	Rs. 15,549
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,934	Mds 5,522	Mds 412	...
Amount	Rs. 3,033	Rs. 2,814	Rs 219	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,10,899	Mds 1,11,757	...	40,858
Amount	Rs. 29,448	Rs. 31,977	...	2,529
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,90,678	Mds 3,59,686	...	69,018
Amount	Rs. 98,205	Rs. 1,29,543	...	31,330

MAJOR F. COLLINGRIDGE, commanding the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifles, is going to England on leave for nine months.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.—Some months ago the Calcutta Municipality gave notice to residents in the suburbs that they would have to pay for the water taken by them from the municipal standposts. A few of the more honest residents paid their rates and obtained tickets, but the majority did not, and so long as a bhisti produced a ticket, he could get an unlimited supply for any number of houses. Lately, however, a more strict superintendence has been established over the use of the tickets, with the result that about Rs. 300 a day have been received at the Municipal Office for several consecutive days. This shows to what an extent the municipal water has been hitherto used by those who paid nothing for it.

REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,080.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Poro Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

S. S. EUROPEAN, 3,000 TONS.
TO SAIL ON TUESDAY THE 19TH INSTANT.

THE above Steamer has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.
1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For passage and shipping baggage, apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, will sail on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the
S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... ,,	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... ,,	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples .... Rs. 400
To Liverpool .... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 15, 187

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
—	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th Mar.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	24th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passenger change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..19th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman...16th ,,
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock 29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ...... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

MARSEILLES DIRECT, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
PROFONTIS, S.S 2 083 TONS, 256 H. P. NOMINAL CAPTAIN DUNN.
[SAILING ON OR ABOUT 26TH MARCH.]

THE above First-Class full-powered Steamer has a full Poop and will take a few First-Class Passengers, by special agreement, on very reasonable terms. Apply to

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

7 and 9, Church Gate Street.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

SAILS for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., POSITIVELY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts ...... per doz., Cash, Rs. 5 12
Pints ...... ,, ,, ,, 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINES,
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt ,,	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline ,,	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder ,,	1 4, 2 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline ,,	1 8 ,, 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH 1878.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH
AS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE!!!

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN
MR. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
IN
LORD LYTTON'S CELEBRATED PLAY
THE
LADY OF LYONS!!!

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE	MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
Col. Damas	,, J. Morris
Beauseant	,, M. Comerford.
Glavis	,, A. Plumpton.
Mons. Deschappelles	,, C. Dillon.
Land Lord	,, H. Vernon.
Notary	,, J. Dayes.
Gaspar	,, H. Vernon.
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Madame Dischappelles	Lady Amateur.
PAULINE	MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERVIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1878.

RUPEES 100 REWARD.

LOST or STOLEN, about 6th instant, in transit by G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Dholepore, a SILVER HEADED HAMMER with inscription. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the hammer or the apprehension of the person who may have stolen it, will receive the above reward. Communication to GLOVER and COMPANY, Bombay and Dholepore.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to this Company's Mill, from the 1st April 1878 to 31st March 1879, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. Printed copies of schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 33, Elphinston Circle, Bombay, March 16, 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of RUMABAI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, widow of the late MOROBA GUWROJEE.

DADAJEE ATMARAM and KRUSTNARAO ATMARAM .... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction side, by the abovenamed APPLICANTS for Letters of Administration being granted to them as grandsons and some of the next of kin of the said deceased in the above estate.

All persons concerned in the matter are hereby ... thereof. Bombay, dated this 16th day of March 1878.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for the applicants abovenamed.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MATHURABAI, widow of the late VITTOBA SIVBA having, in or about the year 1869, purchased from the late HENRY GAMBLE, Esquire, the then Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of RAMCHUNDRA RAGHOBA an Insolvent in the name of Wassoodew Abbajee, all that piece or parcel of land together with a house standing thereon situate at Mahaluxmee in the sub-district of Mahaluxmee and Walkeshwar, admeasuring 649½ square yards, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 27, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mathoorabai, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage to the late Dhackjee Dadajee's Temple, on or towards the west by the Dharamsala of Dhackjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the Mahaluxmee Temple Road, and on or towards the south by the Temple of the said Dhacjee Dadajee, is now desirous in consideration of natural love and affection to convey the said property absolutely by way of gift to her daughter KASHIBAI, wife of the said Ramchunera Raghoba. Any person or persons having any claim on the said property is required to make the same known to the undersigned as her solicitors, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the gift will be completed without regard to any such claim.

BALKRISNA AND BHAGVANDAS,
Attorneys at Law.

No. 1, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 16th March 1878.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH MARCH 1878.

CONSIDERING the time of year trade is still excessively slow and wanting in animation. In a great measure this is owing to the continued uncertainty respecting the political situation in Europe, but even if peace were permanently assured to-morrow we question whether business would become really active. Cotton is undoubtedly a very small yield and is not likely to give our export much, if anything over last season; of Seeds and Wheat there are almost no stocks available, and the new crops will be late, while in imports no improvement can be looked for until after the monsoon. We must accordingly look forward to the remainder of the season passing over very quietly, and even with great dulness, should politics at home remain unsettled.

The MONEY MARKET has not undergone any special movements of late. The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 9th instant, showed no practical change in the position, and although it is expected that the return for this week will show considerable withdrawals of Government Cash, it is not likely that the outside market will be adversely affected thereby, the supply of Capital at the moment being considerably ahead of probable trade requirements. Accommodation is obtainable in the bazaar for a fixed term on good securities at 6 per cent. per annum, but reasonable as this may be considered for the busiest time of the year there are few borrowers, and unless Government finance alters the aspect of affairs, it looks now as if rates of discount had seen their highest for the year. In Calcutta the pressure seems to be over, and here we think it may be assumed that fully one-third of the season's business has already been financed for.

EXCHANGE.—As regards the extent of transactions we have had a comparatively quiet week in Sterling, but the tendency of the market has been in favour of firmness. Business opened for this mail on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 8⅝d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 15-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills but advanced 1-16d. during the day. On Wednesday, owing to a special telegram which appeared in our columns reporting an increased demand silver in London, the market opened very firm with an advance of 1-16d. to ⅛d., but closed only 1-16d. higher in Bank Bills; and the following day, on receipt of telegraphic advice of the weekly biddings for Council Drafts having resulted in the whole, £500,000 being alloted at an average of slightly under 1s. 8 11-16d. per rupee, a decline of 1-16d. in Private Bills and 1-16d. to ⅛d. in Bank Paper was established. On Friday this decline was recovered owing to Bar Silver having advanced ⅛d. per oz. in London, and on Saturday the market remains steady but unchanged, closing rates on London being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¾d.; 6 months' 1-9 1-16d.; Credits, 3 months' 1-9d.; 6 months' 19 3-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 9 1-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 9¼d. per rupee. For all April delivery current rates may be quoted, but further forward the Banks, while only naming the same drawing rates, ask 1-16d. higher for Private Bills. This indicates some slight expectation of the upward tendency in Exchange being maintained, but on the face of things, unless moved by Silver, the probabilities seem rather the other way. The Banks, at all events, are well supplied with funds, and export trade is and seems likely to continue very dull—two very important features in estimating the probable course of the market.

On Calcutta transactions during the week have not been large, but the rate for demand drafts has hardened slightly, to-day's quotation being 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount.

On China the nominal quotation remains at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

The latest quotation from Hongkong for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 11d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 5⅜d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The less pacific character of the political telegrams from Home of late has had a depressing effect on the market. Only a very small business has been done throughout the week, chiefly for private investors, and prices have given way ⅛ in *Fours* which we now quote at Rs. 94½, and ⅛ in *Fours-and-a-half* which close at Rs. 94⅞. *Fives-and-a-half* continue in request for remittance to England, and being now very scarce remain at Rs. 103¼.

SHARES.—The market, as a rule, has been very quiet, and with few exceptions any alterations in values have been in favour of buyers. The only speculation has been in *Land* companies, but since the Government offers for the foreshore properties have been made public there has been less doing. The general opinion appears to be that the ... for the Mazagon property is very liberal, and for the ... the Sassoon Dock it is currently reported that for the Colaba will be accepted. The offer of 10 lacs ... bably be declined ... however, will pro[illegible] Shares have declined [illegible] Colaba advanced Rs. 50, and Freres [illegible] we notice an advance of Rs. 1 [illegible] per share in Nationals, while Bank [illegible] have receded 1½ per cent. and now stand at Rs. 690 or 38 per cent. premium. In *Press* Shares we notice a decline of Rs. 150 in Akbar, Rs. 25 in Colaba and Volkart's United, and Rs. 10 in Apollo and East India, while Fort Press shares are Rs. 50 per share higher. *Spinning and Weaving* Companies are very dull, the market for local Goods and Yarns being still most depressed. We quote a decline of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 15 in Bombay United and Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Great Eastern and Madras United, Rs. 7½ in Oriental, and Rs. 5 per share in Broach Mills, Manockjee Petit, and Nursey. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies an advance of Rs. 20 per share has taken place in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., and Treacher and Co., Limited. G. I. P. Railway stock has receded Rs. 1 per 100 which is now quoted at Rs. 284.

PIECE GOODS.—No improvement has taken place in the demand, and the clearances for the week are only estimated at about 300 packages by importers, and 1,200 packages from the Bazaar, while indent business is also very limited. Prices are nominally unaltered all round, but they are only maintained with difficulty, and to induce transactions of any extent a reduction from current rates has almost always to be accepted. Nor are future prospects more encouraging. Supplies from Home continue ahead of the consumption, and in the latter respect we cannot expect any real improvement until after the monsoon. It is just possible that we may see a little more doing when the Holi holidays are past, as up-country buyers may then begin to provide themselves with larger stocks before the season closes, but the real cause of the depression is in the wretched state of the agricultural population up-country, and this can only be remedied by a favourable harvest after next rains.

In Gray Shirtings the best enquiry is still for the lighter weights of 39 inch Goods, heavier Cloths being in large supply and very difficult of sale. For 5½ lb. Madapollams buff ends, there is some little demand at comparatively full prices, but 2½ lb. and 3 lb. are dull. Jacconets and Mulls do not meet a ready sale and prices are barely supported, while Printers, although only in moderate supply, show a downward tendency owing to the limited demand. Long-cloths, Domestics, and Drills are stagnant. In Bleached Goods transaction have been very limited, and prices are weaker. Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods remain, as before, depressed, and only saleable in retail quantities. Local made Goods continue to accumulate in stock, and the mills have by no means favourable prospects before them for the next fourmonths.

TWIST.—The business of the week in English made Yarns has been quite of a retail character, and prices are nominally unchanged. Stocks are comparatively large. Of local-made Yarns the sales are limited, and the mills find great difficulty in getting rid of their production.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Only a small business is passing, and values, although unchanged, are not firm. The same be said of *Yellow Metal*, and in *Iron* a very dull feeling prevails, supplies of most kinds being heavy.

COALS.—A slightly firmer tone is apparent at the close owing to the tenor of the Home telegrams, but the enquiry, nevertheless, is still poor and prices are higher. The only transactions reported from first hands are a small parcel of Laird's Welsh Hartley by steamer at Rs. 16½ and 1,000 tons West Hartlepool Coal at Rs. 17½ alongside March-April shipment by steamer.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams this week have been extremely dull in tone, prices both on the spot and to arrive being quoted ⅛d. per lb. lower. Owing to this buyers have only operated very sparingly except to cover immediate shipments, and the transactions since last mail left have accordingly been limited. Prices, however, have not given way to anything like the same extent as at Home, our quotations only showing a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the paucity of supplies preventing rates giving way up-country.

Export operations are almost entirely confined to Omrawuttee descriptions, Broach being virtually exhausted, while Dhollera has not yet begun to come forward in any quantity. The purchase reported for the week, sum up about 15,000 bales in all, consisting of 1,000 bales old Compta and 1,500 bales old Dhollera —for local consumption—500 bales Broach ready, 6,000 bales New Omra ready, and 6,000 bales for delivery in April.

The *Receipts* for the week ending on Saturday total 37,274 bales against, 44,888 last week and 45,426 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September is 442,350 bales against 424,180 bales for the same period last season.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left have been 18,740 bales, making a total of 215,575 bales since 1st January against 192,378 bales for the same period las year. This slight excess will probably be increased during the next three or four weeks, but afterwards the deficiency of the Dhollera crop will begin to be apparent, and it is now an open question whether even last season's small exports will be equalled this six months. Many reports put the Dhollera crop at not more than a fourth of an average, and although this is probably an exaggeration there can, we think, be little doubt that a half crop is about as much as can be calculated on with safety.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

New, Full-pressed—			₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Broach Ginned	Good Ready Nominal		Rs. 207	5⅝d.
Do.	F. G. F. „		„ 201	5⅜d.
Hingunghaut	Good „		„ 202	5 7/16d.
Do.	do. April		„ 201	5⅜d.
Do.	F. G. F. „		„ 196	5¼d.
Akote	Good Ready		„ 189	5 1/16d.
Do.	do. April		„ 187	5d.
Omrawuttee	do. Ready		„ 189	5 1/16d.
Do.	do. April		„ 187	5d.
Do.	F. G. F. „		„ 181	4⅞d.
Do.	G. F. „		„ 176	4¾d.
Do.	F. F. „		„ 168	4 9/16d.
Do.	Fair „		„ 158	4 5/16d.
Ginned Dharwar	F.G.F. May Delivery		„ 192	5 3/16d.
Dhollera	G. F. April „		„ 183	4 15/16d.
Do.	F. G. F. „		„ 188	5 1/16d.
Do.	Good „		„ 193	5 3/16d.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant, shows the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,700,000	2,983,310	2,909,730
Surats...	265,000	296,730	419,350
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool...	704,000	1,073,490	801,880
Do. London...	9,000	29,430	56,010
American Afloat...	245,000	211,000	321,000
E. Indian „ ...	61,000	124,000	121,000
	1,019,000	14,37,920	1,299,890
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6 5-16d.	6⅛d.	6⅝d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5	5 3-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference...	1 5-16d.	1 5-16d.	2 7-16d.

The American crop figures to date compare with the two preceding seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Weeks' Receipts ...	80,000	44,000	65,000
„ Exports to U. K....	56,000	42,000	43,000
„ „ to Continent...	52,000	24,000	37,000
Total Rcts since 1st Sept	3,723,000	3,649,000	3,682,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,418,000	1,556,000	1,436,300
„ „ to Continent „	947,000	747,000	958,900
„ Stock at the Ports...	720,000	811,000	704,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—The Home accounts being slightly firmer, sellers are holding their small stocks for an advance of As. 1 to As. 2, to-day's quotations being Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is very scarce with only a short crop in prospect, and prices are accordingly firmly held at Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-13 per cwt. *Gingelly Seed* is firmer at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 for White and Rs. 43 to Rs. 43½ for Mixed.

WHEAT is nominally unchanged, but there is next to nothing doing for export, owing to the limited supplies now available. Of new crop some small parcels have arrived, but the quality is not satisfactory. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 38 to Rs. 39; Mixed, Rs. 35 to Rs. 37; Red, Rs. 32 to Rs. 34 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th March compared with that for 5th March:—

LIABILITIES.	5th March. Rs. A. P.	12th March. Rs. A. P.
Capital ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	18,79,487 0 0	18,79,487 0 0
Treasury Balance ...	1,94,27,999 12 3	2,12,23,366 14 3
Other Deposits ...	2,35,38,392 0 3	2,18,64,358 13 2
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	10,26,321 10 7	4,31,758 2 0
Sundries ...	8,51,142 7 2	8,69,106 1 10
Rs.	6,67,21,342 14 3	6,62,68,076 15 3
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities...	1,05,28,490 15 11	1,05,52,150 1 11
Loans on Govt. Securities.	39,01,053 11 11	38,89,882 15 8
Credits on ditto ...	55,43,464 10 4	66,72,774 14 8
Bills Discounted...	2,54,65,383 1 10	2,38,64,245 14 0
Balances with other Banks	2,85,425 14 0	3,81,414 11 2
Dead Stock ...	10,03,214 5 1	9,90,957 14 0
Stamps ...	11,280 4 1	10,787 13 1
Sundries...	2 61,425 6 4	2,57,484 0 0
Cash at Head Office ...	75,00,578 2 4	72,35,683 5 8
Do. at Branches ...	1,22,41,026 6 5	1,24,12,695 5 1
	6 67,21,342 14 3	6,62,68,076 15 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. AVONDALE, 1,204 tons, Captain A. Pottinger, sailed on Saturday last for Mangalore in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Bussorah in ballast.

THE s.s. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain G. C. Mann, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant., from Calcutta, 3rd March, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AVA, 1,709 tons, Captain H. T. Dickenson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—2nd Lieut. G. M. D. Lyes, Asst. Apoth. Lyndale. For Rutnagherry—Miss Green Hill. For Mangalore—Dr. McNeilly. For Coast Ports—17 deck passengers.

THE s.s. CERVIN, 1,241 tons, Captain R. Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from London, 10th Feb., with the following cargo:—172 packages piece goods, 126 cases wine, 8 bales twist, 270 cases brandy, 115 casks beer, 11 cases whiskey, 10 cases cochineal, 447 kegs lead, 921 cases copper, 490 boxes candles, 12 cases biscuits, 5 cases soap, 28,428 bars, and 1,030 bundles iron, 1,500 kegs steel 500 kegs read lead, 200 barrels alum, 121 kegs nails, 27 packages papers, 22 packages earthware, 399 cases wine and spirit, 452 cases gunpowder, 75 cases brass, 8,039 casks spelter, 1,125 barrels cement, 19 packages glassware, 216 cases window glass, 197 casks beer, 158 cases matches, 500 barrels green copperas, 25 casks oil, 171 packages varnish, and 50 casks tar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Cervin (s)	Taylor	London, Feb 10.
	Guy Mannering (s)	Mann	Calcutta, Mar 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Forest Grove	Pearson	Bremerhaven.
	Ava (s)	Dickenson	Coast and Calcutta
	Italia (s)	Po[illegible]	Liverpool.
	Avondale (s)	Smith	Ma[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]sorah.

The Steamer Liddesdale, to Marseilles and Genoa, &c, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 12—Steamers St Olaf, Calcutta and Himalaya, Ships Chanticleer and Nusser Musjeet and Schooner Jane Rennie.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per B I S N Co's s s Calcutta sailed on Monday, the 11th March for Chittagong, Akyab Kyouk-Phyoo, and Sandoway:—For Chittagong—Major R G Smyth, R E, Mr and Mrs A W Cochrane and a European servant, Baboo Lolit Mohan Chatterjee and Mr Hunt. Akyab—Mr C J Michod.

The following is the list of passengers per B I S N Co's ss Himalaya, sailed on Monday the 11th March for Rangoon, Moulmein and the Straits:—For Rangoon—Surgeon Major and Mrs H B Hassard, Mr J F Briddon and Mr F Green. Moulmein—Mr Robert Smith. Singapore—Mr H Fitzgerald and Mr J Clarkson.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Winghunter—333½ cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Purbut.
Earl of Zetland—500 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 224 bales cotton, Venechund Jaitta; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Savernake—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 42 bales cotton, Dhurrumsee Ruttonsee; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Moolchund.
Agnes Oswald—312½ cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 100 bales cotton, Motilall Runchordass; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
European s—572½ cwts myrabollams, Forbes and Co; 375 cwts nuxvomica, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 117 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta; 46 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 477 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 3 0 cwts myrabollams, M A Dhunjee; 10 bales cotton waste, Bhimjee Nathoo; 50 bales rags and 25 bales wool, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
City of Baltimore s—31 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 273 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 68 bales cotton, Ramcrushna Rampurtap; 41 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 250 cwts cwts myrabollams, Bhimjee Canjee.
Arago s—325 cwts myrabollams, Fucker Mahamed Munjee.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—14 boxes silver coins, value Rs 28,100, Gunput Madhowrao.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Melita s—3,150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Homer—1,400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Neuva Providencia s—500 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Isaac Reed s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Propontis s—67 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—450 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 200 cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Ganges s—400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Zerbino s—105 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ledderdale s—1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Casselsland Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—½ cwts indigo, Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam—s 39 cases sharkfins and 17 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahomed; 10 cwts raisins and 10½ cwts cloves, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 16⅞ cwts cloves, Allarukhia Kbakee and Co; 32 cwts bysabole, Dattoobuy Lassa; 50 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 30 bales twist, The Broach Mill Co; 48 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram, 50 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 5 bales cotton waste, Heerjeebhoy Cowasjee; 782 cwts raisin, Ebram Hassum; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 16½ chests opium, Dayachund Juvarimull, 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—132 cwts opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Thackursidass Sewsmull; 5 chests opium, Budrichund Premsook; 5 chests opium, Guneshdass Buldewdass; 18 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 15th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·896
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	74·1
General Direction of wind	NE, N, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	166.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Jones, Col, R E, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 15.

Murdock, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Neemuch.
Harris, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Aislalie, Capt, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on leave, from Bunnoo.

MARCH 16.

Crawford, Lieut, 16th Lancers, on duty, from Meerut.
Pauter, Lieut Col, 2-22nd Regt, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 16.

England, Major, 10th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Ferris, Capt, 7th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
James, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Belgaum.
Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on ——, to ——.
Welster, Major, 30th Regt, on leave, to England.
Myont, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Fairbrothers, Lieut, 2 11th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Cardro, 2nd Lieut, 2 11th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Murdock, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Grace, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Pont, Surg Major, on duty, to Madras.
Moir, Capt, 1/17th Regiment, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Curzon, Lieut, 34th Regiment, on duty, to Ranikhet.
Wardlaw, Lieut, 34th Regiment, on duty, to Ranikhet.
Monck Manson, Lieut, R H A, on duty, to Meerut.
Priestley, 2nd Lieut, 2/17th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Ormond, Capt, 1-5th Fusiliers, on leave, to Chuckrata.
Lys, 2nd Lieut, 48th Regt, on duty, to Cannanore.
Whittingdale, 2nd Lieut, 1-5th Fusiliers, on duty, to Chukrata.
Orman, 2nd Lieut, 44th Regt, to Thayetmayo.
Peckham, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Gladstone, Voty Surg, R A, on duty, to Allahabad.
Adye, Lieut, 1st Cavalry, on duty, to Mominabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 16th March 1878.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Grenadier's N I—Major C F James, S C, to officiate as Wing Commandant, vice Major Remington.

Mount Abu Sanitarium—Major J Creagh, 17th Foot, to be Commandant of Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Major Holt, 2nd Foot.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lt Col J A Smith, 18th Regt N I Lt Col M Boyd, now officiating in command of that Regiment will rejoin his own appointment as 2nd in command 11th Regt N I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Major J Hanwell, 6th (late 25th) Brigade, has been promoted Lieut Col into the 9th Brigade R A, vice Penn, deceased.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that Lt K S Davison, No 17 Battery 8th Brigade (late 3-6th), has been posted to the Depot Battery 9th Brigade R A, for two years.

Sub-Lieutenants F J Brown and D F Cruikshank, 56th Foot, having completed the long course of Garrison Instruction, are directed to proceed to England to join their Regiment by the 1st Troopship leaving Bombay.

Surgeon Major F Pennington, General Duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred to General Duty, Poona Circle, and will travel by rail at the public expense, under clause 6, para: 159, Transport Regulations.

With reference to G G O No 201 of 1878, Surgeon A Anderson is placed on general duty, Poona Circle, and will travel under clause 1, para: 160, Transport Regulations, Part II.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed through a course of Garrison Instruction in England: Captain M F Cousmaker, Bombay S C, W S Hore, Bombay Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:—Baroda Station Order, dated 9th March 1878, appointing Captain W S Hore, 20th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lt Stevenson.

20th Regt N I—R O, dated 9th March 1878, directing Sub Lt T Whittuck to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties.

28th Regt N I—R O, dated 4th March 1878, directing Lt E A Barclay, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have leave of absence:—

R H A—Captain G R Gambier, D Battery B (late C) Brigade, from 15th March 1878 to 30th June 1878, to Pulney Hills, Madras, on private affairs.

Lt C Russell, D Battery, B (late C) Brigade, from 11th March 1878 to 18th June 1878, to Matheran on private affairs.

R A—Major A Swinton, N Battery 1st Brigade (late F-9th), from 1st April 1878 to 30th June 1878, to Murree on private affairs.

Major M J Sexton, No 17th Battery 8th Brigade (late 3-6th) from 10th March 1878 to 10th July 1878, to Cashmere on private affairs.

Major J H Blackley, No 16 Battery 8th Brigade (late 2-6th) from 1st April 1878 to 30th September 1878, to Kashmere on private affairs.

Captain J C Robson, M Battery 1st Brigade (late E-9th) from 1st April 1878 to 30th September 1878, to Cashmere on private affairs.

Captain C Crosthwaite G Battery 2nd (late 4th) Brigade, from 1st April 1878 to 15th July 1878, to Mussoorie on private affairs.

Captain W F Nelson B Battery 2nd (late 4th) Brigade, from 31st January 1878 to 30th September 1878 in England on M C.

Captain and Adjutant F C Nicolas, from 6th March 1878 to 10th June 1878, to Mahableshwur on private affairs.

Lt Col W A Woodward, 8th Brigade from 20th March 1878 to 20th September 1878 to Cashmere on private affairs.

R E—Lt F N Maude, to England. per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

3rd Foot—Sub Lt G E H Kates to England per Troop-ship from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

9th Foot (2nd Br)—Qr Mr T Sterret to England per Troopship from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

11th Foot (2nd Br)—Lt J H Yule, Instructor of Musketry, to Naini Tal, from date of departure for 6 months on private affairs.

17th Foot (2nd Br)—Lt Col J B H Boyd, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medical Board.

56th Foot—Sub Lt E C W Hannon, from 11th March 1878 pending retirement.

60th Rifles (2nd Bn)—Paymaster (Major) F Fitzpatrick, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

60th Rifles (4th Bn)—Capt A F H Mitchell Innes, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

72nd Highlanders—Lt R H Brooke Hunt, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

73rd Foot—Lt Col J W Barnes, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

83rd Foot—Capt F Wright, to England, per Troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col T G Coles, to Matheran, for 30 days, from date of departure on Medical Certificate.

Staff Corps—Major H W Harris. to Bombay, for 80 days from date of departure on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

1st Sind Horse—Lt F G Alexander from date of departure, for 6 months, in India on urgent private affairs.

A M D—Surgeon Major J Mackay, M D, to Ootacamund from 15th April to 31st August 1878, on private affairs.

A M D—Surgeon Major W Everest to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before Mdical Board.

Ordnance Department—Conductor J E Humphrys, to Bombay, from date of departure for 20 days to appear before a Medical Board.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(WITH SUPPLEMENT.)

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS:

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
England and Russia—I—II—III—IV—V—VI.
Mr. Gladstone's Retirement.
The Agitation against the Licence Tax.
The Causes of the want of Army Doctors.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Presidency.
The Charge of Fraud against Lieutenant Hannan.
Charge of Cheating against Major Farrington.
The Persian Gulf.
Bombay Volunteers—The Governor's Parade.
Serious Carriage Accident.
The Purchase of the Foreshore Properties—I—II.
The Necessity for Re-constructing the Port Trust.
The Present State of the Deccan.
The Bombay Government and the Famine.
Bombay Beggars.
Sir Richard Temple at Nassick.
Sir R Temple and the Free Church Missions.
Season Prospects in the Bombay Presidency.
Volunteer Camp at Coorla.
Another Trade Mark Case.
Bombay Town Council.
Departure of the Troopship Malabar.
Arrival of the Troop-ship Jumna.
Bengal.
A Severe Censorship of the Native Press Established.
The Annual Report of the Indian Post Office.
The Forests Bill.
Madras.
Anti-Licence Tax Public Meeting in Madras.
The Duke of Buckingham as Auditor.
The Bangalore Bank Robbery Case.
Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjaub.
The Famine in the North-West Provinces.
General Notes.
Reports on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops for the Week ending the 5th March 1878.
The Frontier.
An Arab's Experiences in Cabul.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen.
The Bombay Volunteers.
The Chinese Government and the Opium Trade.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—

Latest Telegrams.
England and Russia—I—II—III—IV—V—VI.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Vienna.
The Battle of Tashkessen.

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Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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SURGEON DENTISTS,
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PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically trea[illegible] and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and render[illegible] them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
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TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIR R. TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., &c., &c.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FRIDAY EVENING
THE 22ND MARCH NEXT, AT 9 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ... March ... Hill.
2. Aria (Bass) ... Pro Peccatis ... Rossini.
3. Preghiera (Soprano) ... Mariani.
4. Aria (Tenor) ... "If with all your hearts" ... Mendelssohn
5. Aria (Contralto) ... "O, Rest in the Lord" ... Mendelssohn.
6. Song (Baritone) ... "There is a green hill far away" ... Gounod.
7. Chorus ... "And the Glory of the Lord" ... Handel.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo ... Andante ... A. Guilmant.
2. Duet (Soprano and Contralto) ... "Quis est Homo" ... Rossini.
3. Aria (Baritone) ... "Arm, arm ye brave" ... Handel.
4. Ave Maria ... (Soprano) ... Cherubini.
5. Aria (Tenor) ... "Then shall the Righteous" Mendelssohn.
6. Song. (Contralto). Nazareth ... Gounod. (By special desire)
7. Chorus—Hallelujah. (Mount of Olives) ... Beethoven.

Conductor—MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each—to be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co., and Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ... 19th, 1h. 58·1m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M. H. M.	Sun sets. P.M. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Mon. 18	......	6 8	6 9	10 59 m / 11 10 a	4 51 m / 5 2 a
Tues. 19	......	6 7	6 9	11 42 m / 11 46 a	5 28 m / 5 43 a
Wed. 20	English Mail expected.	6 6	6 9	0 24 m /	6 4 m / 6 27 a
Th. 21	......	6 5	6 9	0 25 m / 1 8 a	6 42 m / 7 8 a
Fr. 22	......	6 5	6 9	1 1 m / 1 53 a	7 23 m / 7 50 a
Sat. 23	......	6 4	6 10	1 38 m / 2 41 a	8 4 m / 8 35 a
Sun. 24	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 3	6 10	2 18 m / 3 36 a	8 50 m / 9 26 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—March 3rd, at Rutnagherry, the wife of J. W. Young, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

EDWARDES—March 16th, at Government House, Malabar, Point, Bombay, Esther, the wife of Farrier Serjeant Edwardes, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—March 13th, at Nynee, near Allahabad, the wife of Mr J Harris, E I Railway, of a daughter.
PRICE—March 10th, at Meerut, the wife of G Price, Esq, of Berhampore, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARRETT—NORMAN—March 11th, at Jhansi, by the Rev B M Behr, Henry Richard Marrett, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to Frances Ellen, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F B Norman, 24th Regiment P N I.
POWER—BARNETT—March 12th, at St John's Church, Cannanore, by the Rev J Smithwhite, Chaplain, Frederick Edward Power, Lieut 48th Northamptonshire Regiment, youngest son of the late Samuel Browning Power, Esq, J P, of [illegible] County, Waterford, Ireland, to Ellen [illegible], youngest daughter of Charles James Barnett, Esq., [illegible] Chichester Terrace, Brighton, J P and D L for Glouce[illegible]ire, formerly M P for Maidstone.

DEATHS.

CLIFT—March 8th, at Hassan, Mysore, Grace Lechmere Clift, the daughter of H W Clift, Executive Engineer, aged 3 years and 4 months.
D'CRUZ—March 13th, at Calicut, Mr Felix D'Cruz, Inspector of Police, Vythery, aged 40 years.
MEIGHAN—March 11th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Mr J Meighan, Army Commissariat Department.
SUTHERLAND—March 14th, at Allahabad, of paralysis, Colin McLachlan Sutherland, late of Hyderabad, Deccan, aged 31 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1878.

REUTER describes the political situation as "again menacing", but to our thinking it has never ceased to be so since the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the forts near Constantinople, which was at first accepted as a sincere concession to the demands of England, was found to be rendered quite illusory by those terms of the armistice and the treaty of peace which, while maintaining in the letter the obligation of Russia not to touch Constantinople and Gallipoli, violated this pledge in the spirit by placing under Russian control all the northern coast of the Sea of Marmora, commanding positions near the entrances of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the Thracian shore of the Ægean. The English Ministry cannot now let Russia have her own way and keep the territory she has acquired. If they did so, they would be turned out of office in a week by their own supporters. They still, however, content themselves with reinforcing the Fleet in the Dardanelles, and we cannot conclude that they have determined to go to War till troops are sent forward as well as ships.

THE passing of a law to put a stop to the freedom of political discussion enjoyed by the natives of India [illegible] more than forty years is a measure of so [illegible] grade a character, that we are bound to suppose Lord Lytton's Government only consented to adopt it under the pressure of the strongest and most imperious necessity. We have no evidence, however, to show that this necessity existed. The enemies of England in all parts of the world will rejoice over the proof afforded by the Vernacular Press Law of the transparent insincerity of those professions of faith in the loyalty of the natives to English rule which have formed for the last two or three years the staple of innumerable discourses by great Indian officials on the popularity of the foreign Empire established on the ruins of those founded by Hindoo or Mussulman dynasties. With what glee will the partisans of Russia in particular, hear that by the confession of the Viceroy and his Councillors the system of free government which England has tried for so long to set up in this country, in order to reconcile the conscience of her people to the retention of a dominion won by the sword, has completely broken down, and that the proclamation of the new Imperial title in India has been speedily followed by the enactment of regulations for the control of a vernacular Press which openly preaches sedition. Unless the mischief done by the circulation of these seditions writings was very deep and widespread, and the Government had reason to fear that it would lead to actual outbreaks of discontent, it was surely a most impolitic proceeding to bring forward and pass at once, as if a moment's delay might imperil the existence of the Empire, an Act which tends to diminish the prestige of England in the negotiations still going on with Russia by showing the want of confidence of the Viceroy of India in the loyalty of the natives, and the consequent embarrassment that the possession of the country would cause to the English Government in time of war. Would it not have been better to wait till war was actually declared, and then, acting on the maxim, *inter arma silent leges*, put restrictions on the liberty of the press with which no loyal subject could, in the circumstances, venture to find fault? Undoubtedly, the eager haste with which the Act just passed has been pressed through the Viceroy's Council will encourage the Russians to believe that the English are already panic-stricken as to the security of their hold on India. The will remember that Mr. Disraeli said he made the Queen Empress of India in order to oppose Russian designs; and will conclude that this [illegible] measure was [illegible] only result appears to [illegible] antipathy of the native [illegible] and administration. [illegible] the expediency of the [illegible] case that the vernacular [illegible] a rule, disloyal. For [illegible] be greatly surprised if [illegible] it is quite another [illegible] is a thing to be frightened [illegible] the means which find [illegible] of arbitrary government [illegible] men in India, calm in [illegible] strength, have hitherto [illegible] Government of India, [illegible] wisdom, affects to [illegible] native subjects do not [illegible] declares that a censorship [illegible] for the vernacular papers [illegible] circulated among the ignorant [illegible] of the people, who do not discuss public affairs in a philosophical spirit, or understand the difference between censuring the faults and follies of individual administrators and attacking the principles on which the security of English rule in India rests. But this argument will not hold water. In the very curious collection of extracts from the vernacular paper which has been forwarded to us for information and reference, we find quotations made from every paper of any note on this side of India, and especially from those, such as *Native Opinion* and the *Indu-Prakash*, which publish articles written in English, and, as the Viceroy says, "in very good English," side by side with articles in one or other of the vernacular tongues; and these extracts are by no means the least venomous of the whole series. Then, the translations of articles from the purely vernacular papers show that these are written for readers who must be very far from being ignorant or uneducated. Some of them are remarkably clever,—we have been particularly struck with those from the *Oudh Punch*, one of which the Viceroy quotes in his speech,—and, instead of being brutally abusive, their attacks on the Government are more often veiled under the form of allegories, or skilfully insinuated with an irony delicate enough to have made the fortune of an opposition journalist under the second French Empire. The vein of intense malignity against the English which runs through many of the articles is noteworthy enough, and it seems to us that no real good can be done by pretending that this feeling is not shared by the educated classes. In the great cities of India there are now large numbers of natives who are anglicized in manners and spirit, and whose loyalty can be depended upon; but the attraction which has drawn them towards the English Government is that of commerce, not of education; and the tendency of the present educational system in India is undoubtedly to stimulate political ambition and make clever natives discontented with their lot and eager to practise the arts of the demagogue. Hence, we find that the educated native journalist usually takes up some question that has been debated in the English papers, and, with malicious dexterity, re-argues it in such a way as to illustrate his favourite theory, that foreign rule is ruining India. We may take, by way of example, the discussions in which we have frequently taken part as to the economical effects of English rule on the material state of the country. The native press adopts with childlike faith all Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's statements about India being impoverished by the drain of capital to England, without accepting any of that prudent gentleman's qualifications regarding the counter-balancing advantages of English rule; and England is systematically represented as having by her rapacity converted India, once famous for its wealth, into one of the poorest countries in existence. So, again, the Salt Tax is spoken of as having been deliberately and cruelly imposed by the English in order to get a sale for Cheshire salt in this country. The new Stamp Act enables a gentleman who has studied history to some purpose to recall the fact that it was a Stamp law which helped to lose England her American Colonies. One of the most favourite subjects of invective and sarcasm is the supposed readiness of European juries in India to acquit any European who kills a native, and to set the death down to a diseased spleen. It is not the teaching of the Anglo-Indian Press that is responsible for this distortion of facts, but rather the famous Minute in which the Viceroy lectured his countrymen in India on the ethical bearings of the Fuller case. Comparatively few of the extracts sent to us are of recent date; and these chiefly turn on the cowardice of England as displayed since the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, and the possibility, which is contemplated in some instances with positive satisfaction, that the English Empire may soon be destroyed.

There is, therefore, plenty of treasonable stuff in the writings of the vernacular press, mixed up with a good deal of matter that is evidently harmless. But no reasonable man can suppose that a good deal of treason is not talked every day in all the towns and villages of India, or that it will still be talked, and all sorts of futile conspiracies planned, whether the vernacular press continues to print seditious articles or not. The statesmen who set the Indian Press free fully understood the dangers of such an enterprise; but they thought the English Government could afford, for the sake of giving the country the advantages of free discussion, to run the risk of having some disloyal articles printed. The only occasion on which it has seemed to us that this privilege was in danger of being abused to the serious prejudice of the State was three years ago, when the Mahratta papers organized a strong agitation in favour of Mulharrao Gaekwar. We remember that at that time the late Dr. Wilson surprised us by saying in the course of conversation that he thought restrictions should be placed not only on the native press but on popular education in India. We doubt the wisdom of this judgment, and think now that Lord Northbrook's government acted wisely in letting the press alone. But Dr. Wilson was at all events right in thinking that the freedom of the press in India is part of a system, and that if it be touched great changes must be made in other directions. The Vernacular Press Act marks in fact, the first stage of a revolution which may undo all the work accomplished by English Liberals in India during the last half a century. As regards the press, it is manifestly only the thin end of the wedge that is now inserted. The Anglo-Indian press is praised and courted, but its turn will come next, for the line of distinction now drawn between English and vernacular leading articles cannot be logically maintained. Possibly, Sir A. Arbuthnot and his colleagues are not conscious of the full significance of the step they have taken; but there are longer and cooler heads than theirs which are working out a matured design to make the Crown, the Executive Government, and the Army supreme once more in England itself as well as in other parts of the Empire: and they have evidently chosen India as the theatre in which the Liberal institutions of the Empire can, by way of a beginning, be speedily destroyed.

THE OPENING OF THE DHOND AND AHMEDNUGGUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOND, MARCH 14.

THE history of the Dhond and Munmar Railway, of which the Dhond and Ahmednuggur Railway forms the first portion, is brief, and as doubtlessly your readers are perfectly acquainted with it, I shall content myself with concisely summarising it and say—it was proposed, approved, and is now partly constructed. But so many good things are proposed and approved of in India that perhaps even such an evident necessity as the "missing link" between the two great branches of the G. I. P. Railway might, to the present day, be nothing more than a paper scheme, were it not for the late famine of 1875-76, which called forth all the energies of the Government for the prevention of the disastrous consequences which must have ensued without their interference. To save the people from starvation it was essential that relief works on a large scale should be taken in hand, and every-one concerned owes a debt of gratitude to the Government for having for once listened to the advice of practical men and sanctioned the construction of this railway, which, short as it will be when extended to its full length, will be one of the most serviceable lines constructed, excepting, of course, the five great main lines.

All the world and Mrs. Partington are aware that the G. I. P. Railway consists of two main lines from which various smaller ones shoot off, and further that these two lines merge and become one at a few miles journey from the great wall of India—the ghauts down the lofty irregular face of which they both have to pass. But it is not so generally known that a considerable quantity of the goods and passengers who travel down either of these ghauts have to travel up the other before they can reach their destination; yet such is undoubtedly the case, and the natural consequence of this state of affairs is that both passengers and goods lose a good deal of time in transit, and incur additional expense, while the increased pressure thus thrown upon the limited accommodation that the Ghauts afford, produces considerable inconvenience. This fact was clearly demonstrated during the late famine, when the traffic of the lines became blocked owing to the impossibility of getting the trains over the Ghauts with sufficient rapidity. The completion of the Dhond and Ahmednuggur line will prevent the recurrence of such untimely shortcomings, and by forming a more direct, expeditious and certain means of transit between the agricultural districts of Northern and Central India, and the Southern Deccan, will prove a valuable auxiliary in promoting the transfer of grain in cases of emergency.

The opening of the new line will likewise prove a boon to the Indian tourist, who wishes to visit the towns of Ahmednuggur or Aurungabad, the celebrated fortress of Dowlutabad, or the caves of Ajunta, Ellora, and Roza; all of which will then be rendered easy of access from the main lines, instead of being, as now, reached by a tedious journey of some hours length by tonga dawk, one of the most unpleasant of the many unpleasant ways we have of travelling in India.

The new line is, as your readers are aware, a State line, and is constructed on the broad guage, which was necessarily chosen as a narrow guage line instead of facilitating would simply prevent the accomplishment of the object in view; indeed, a narrow guage line must necessarily have proved a failure, financially and otherwise, inasmuch as the amount of passenger traffic which the line will be called upon to convey would be altogether insufficient to defray the expense of working it, and the loss of time and money incidental to transferring and retransferring goods from either of the main lines to a narrow guage line and then back again, would act with prohibitive effect upon the conveyance of merchandize.

The site of the old station for Dhond not being considered a suitable point for the construction of the junction, a new station is in process of completion, about three quarters of a mile further on from Poona. The platform is V shaped with the angle pointing in the Poona direction, so that passengers when changing for "Nuggur" will simply have to cross the platform. According to the time table which has been issued for the present season, passengers from Bombay arriving at 11-15 p. m. will have to spend the night at Dhond, proceeding by the morning train mentioned above to Ahmednuggur, where they will arrive about 11-15 a.m. Passengers from the Madras side arrive here at 2-20 a. m., and have therefore five hours of an early morning wait. The return train from Ahmednuggur leaves that place at about 2-30 p. m. and reaches Dhond in the evening. These hours are inconvenient, and are due to the present incomplete arrangements for working the line which permits the running of trains in the day time only. There is a Traveller's Bungalow here, furnished in the usual Deccan style and provided with a messman. Passengers intending to use the bungalow ought, however, to bring their own bread, &c., as there is nothing here except the usual "sudden death" and *chowpatties*. There is no accommodation at the railway station, the telegraph, &c., being for the present located in a tent.

AHMEDNUGGUR, MARCH. 15.

I LEFT Dhond this morning by the first regular train and arrived here at 11-16 a.m. There was no formal opening of the line, but the advertisements and notices which have been issued for sometime past resulted in bringing together a goodly number of ordinary passengers to honour the occasion. We started punctually at the hour mentioned in the bills, no one being at the station to see us off, except the officials—*i.e.*, the Station master, &c., &c., none of whom displayed the slightest interest or enthusiasm whatever. It was a decidedly prosaic opening, but it was practical and businesslike.

One thing only was not as it should have been—namely, no return tickets were to be had, although the notices announcing the opening of the line stated that return tickets would be issued for a fare and a half.

We moved out of the station in capital form, and were soon hurrying towards the Bheema river diversion at a speed considerably above the regulation rate, which, for the information and delight of intending passengers, I may state, is fixed at twelve miles an hour with five minutes halt at each of the three intermediate stations.

The Bheema river which the line has to cross is, in the rainy season, a tolerably wide stream; at present it is, of course, nearly dry. The line will hereafter cross the stream by a bridge, but for the present season a diversion has been made to the right of the site which has been selected for the bridge. This diversion is of considerable length, and its longitudinal section is shaped like the arch of a bow laid lengthways with its string uppermost; in the centre of this bow there is a short bridge built of wooden piles, beneath which the diminished stream, which is still flowing down the centre of the river bed, runs. The object of the dip in the line at this point is economy, an object worthy of particular attention, especially where, as in the present instance, the work executed is only of a temporary nature, and this result is obtained by the construction of a double gradient or incline; one side descending and the other ascending, the building of a high earth-bank is thus avoided. This diversion has a double curve, for in addition to the downward dip just described its plan is nearly a quarter of a circle.

Having passed the Bheema diversion, the line runs through a slightly undulating country, with ridges of comparatively even level. These ridges have been used to the best purpose in effecting two objects—first, the limitation of the construction of earth works, banks, &c., to the lowest possible amount; and, secondly, the placing of the railway level as far as practicable beyond the reach of inundations during the rainy season. The remainder of the line—that is, from the Bheema to Ahmednuggur—is, on the whole, tolerably level, with one or two heavy ascending gradients. About thirty-five miles from Dhond the undulating character of the country takes a more decided form, owing to the proximity of the hills, and here an alternate series of banks and cuttings, the heaviest on the line, have had to be constructed. The Bheema will be the only bridge of any importance on the line, but there are several places where it has been thought advisable or necessary to provide a passage for the nullahs, for the water from inundated lands during the monsoon, where one or more arches, or short bridges will have to be constructed. As none of the masonry work of the line has been commenced as yet, all of the sites selected for bridges, &c., are now crossed by diversions, consisting of descending and ascending gradients constructed in the same manner as the Bheema diversion, but without the central bridge which is required there.

The intermediate stations between Dhond and Ahmednuggur are three in number. The following table shows their names, distances in miles from Dhond, and a rough estimate (by a small aneroid barometer) of their height in feet above the level of the Dhond Station.

Dhond.	dist.	height.
Belwandi	20	190.
Isapur	29	350.
Saroli	39	500.
Ahmednuggur	50½	400.

The Ahmednuggur station is situated on the Poona Road and about a quarter of a mile to the west of the junction of that road and the Dhond road, near the iron bridge over the Seena. From this place to the town of Nuggur by the road is about one mile, while the dawk bungalow, one of the best in the Deccan, is a mile further off on the other side of the town.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR EDWARD BAYLEY.

ON the evening of Tuesday, the 12th of March, the Viceroy gave a farewell banquet at Government House, Calcutta, to Sir Edward Bayley, Member of His Excellency's Council, prior to his departure from India on the expiration of his term of service. Over fifty guests sat down to dinner, including a large number of Sir Edward Bayley's personal friends. After the toast of the Queen and Empress was drunk, Lord Lytton proposed Sir Edward Bayley's health in the following speech, which was received throughout with much enthusiasm:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Our meeting to-night is, I fear, only the prelude to a sad separation, and I feel sure that, before you leave this table, you will cordially join me in drinking to the health of that friend of ours who will so soon be leaving India.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Recent circumstances have reminded me of a passage in Julian's oration on the departure of Sallust. It is a very touching passage, in which the Emperor says of his friend:—"The intercourse between us was not bound by oaths like that of Theseus and Peirithous; but by our common interest in the public advantage, and our common affection for friends, who even through their absence united us all the more closely in the keeping of their character and the defence of their fame."

Now, I dare say, there may have been a touch of autobiographical fiction in that statement; but assuredly, if it be, as we all deem it, a vile thing to speak ill of our friends behind their backs, it cannot be a very wrong thing to speak well of them before their faces. There are, however, in this world a good many people who are to be found wherever we go and heard whatever we do, and who often make me wish, that the words, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* had never passed into a proverb; for they seem to understand by that proverb that, because we ought to speak no evil of the dead, therefore we are bound to speak no good of the living. By some of these very stern censors of all living worth except their own, (on behalf of which they are mostly very sensitive to any lack of appreciation). I have been taken to task for availing myself of occasions, like the present, to eulogise the services and abilities of those with whom it has been my privilege to labour, through good report and evil report for that in which we have a common interest, and whereby we are bound together in a common duty—the public advantage. Well, I feel sure, at least, that nobody who knows our friend Sir Edward Bayley will venture to blame me for speaking well of him, for I defy even his bitterest political opponents, if he have any, to speak of him otherwise; and to you, ladies and gentlemen, I shall make no apology for reminding you of the main episodes in the long, varied, and ever honourable official career which is now closing; more especially because that career is, I venture to think, a typical one, eminently creditable to the Civil Service of this Empire.

With that Civil Service the family of my hon'ble friend has been connected for three generations. The uncle of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Butterworth Bayley, held for sometime the post of Governor General and, after long and distinguished service in this country, he was for many years Director, and twice Chairman, of the East India Company. His nephew, Sir Edward Bayley, was distinguished as a boy at Haileybury, not only for his scholarship, but also for those social amenities and singularly charming personal qualities which have since won for him the unreserved respect and cordial affection of all with whom he has come into personal contact in the long course of his Indian life. It was then unanimously agreed by his comrades at school, as afterwards by his colleagues in office, that nature's elements were never kindlier mixed to associate a sweeter temper with a gentler, more courteous, or more chivalrous character than his. Nor was this opinion confined to his school-fellows, for I have heard a story told of Le Bas, the old Principal of Haileybury College, who used to say that the character of Edward Bayley was the only thing which had ever raised in his mind a doubt about the truth of the doctrine of orignal sin. Well, with this character, my hon'ble friend came to India in 1842: and, after only seven years' service, he was appointed to the charge of Gujerat, one of the new districts of the then recently annexed Provinces of the Punjab. The officers selected for the important work of organizing the administration of that Province, and introducing order into it, were mostly men who have their mark upon the general administration of this Empire; and my hon'ble friend was a worthy representative of the noble type of the young civilians of those busy and anxious days;—young civilians on whom the burden of early responsibility had fallen with an invigorating effect upon the development of all those qualities which make efficient rulers. The times were rough, the work to be done was arduous, and not free from personal danger; but the men to do it were there; and it is a loss to India when any of the men who have done it cease to be here. Their work, however, remains, and their example remains; I trust that in the generations to come that example will long continue to stimulate others, and that however arduous or anxious the work may be which India at any time requires from her noble civil service, she will never lack the men to do it thoroughly.

In recognition of his services in Gujerat my Hon'ble friend was transferred in 1849 to the Under Secretaryship in the Foreign Department, then Under Sir Henry Elliot, one of the most learned of India's historians. Between the under Secretary and his chief there was a felicitous community of tastes; and to this period of his career, perhaps I may trace the foundation of that rare knowledge of Eastern numismatics which has given to my hon'ble friend a European, as well as an Indian, reputation.

Of the history and antiquities of Delhi, my hon'ble friend is one of the most enthusiastic and capable expounders. But, about the time of which I am speaking, he appears to have found in connection with Delhi an attraction which can by no means be classed in the category of antiquities; and his euthusiasm was so well directed to the acquisition of this attractive object of it, that it resulted in his union with the daughter of Sir Thomas Metcalfe, who was for many years our Political Resident at Delhi. For the result of that event I think we have all cause to be grateful: for it has added to our society elements of grace and beauty, of social charm and bright intelligence, whose gracious presences have long gladdened us, and will be long regretfully recalled. After a period of rest in England—rest well earned, and well occupied in the study of the law and the continued cultivation of his great intellectual accomplishments—my hon'ble friend returned to India, when the whole country was still quivering from the strain, and strewn with the wrecks of that terrible social storm which had swept over it, and been quelled by the Neptunian *Quos Ego* of English energy during the great Mutiny of 1857. After a few months of district work at Allahabad, he was appointed Secretary to the temporary Government of the Central Provinces. That appointment was, as you know, subsequently merged in the Deputy Secretaryship to the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and, in this capacity, it devolved upon my Hon'ble friend to take a chief share in the difficult labours of those to whom the North-Western Provinces are indebted for the restoration of order and the firm establishment of British rule. The manner in which this work was carried out by him, brought him prominently under the notice of Lord Canning: and, after two years of judicial employment at Futtehghur, Agra and Lucknow, he was appointed temporarily to the Secretaryship of the Foreign Department, and then permanently to the Secretaryship of the Home Department. Of the industry, ability, and zeal with which for ten years the Secretariat duties of that department were discharged by my hon'ble friend, there are many here to-night who are more competent, and better entitled to speak than I am. But I wish to express my grateful acknowledgment of the advantage and assistance I have personally derived from the widely varied experience, and never varying kindliness, of my hon'ble and honoured friend Sir Edward Bayley, in his subsequent capacity as Member of the Governor General's Council in charge of that department. It is not, however, with his official labours, numerous and successful as they have been, that the reputation of my hon'ble friend will be exclusively associated. Over and above, and beyond, and beside, those labours, Sir Edward Bayley has done much for India, much for oriental research, and much for his own fame. He has been President of the Asiatic Society, and a laborious and accomplished member of it. He has ably assisted the archæological exports of this country. As a numismatist, he has made for himself a name which is honourably known throughout Europe. I have reason to believe that in entomology his studies have been prosecuted with considerable success, and I know that to him the University of Calcutta is indebted for helpful encouragement and valuable guidance. I may add that to myself it will always be a source of satisfaction that my recognition of the services of my hon'ble friend has been confirmed by that of the Sovereign; and that his name will be to some extent indirectly associated with my own Viceroyalty by the title which, during that Viceroyalty, the Queen has so deservedly conferred upon him.

Ladies and Gentlemen—It has been said by a thoughtful writer that the old age of men who have passed their lives in a public, or a conspicuous official career, is generally a sad one; because the faculty on which old age is most dependent for enjoyment is memory; and what the recollection of their past lives chiefly presents to the memory of such men is the labours, the agitations, the anxieties, and the triumphs of the public life which is over for them, rather than the calmer incidents of the domestic life which remains to them. I feel sure, however, that this can never be the case with my hon'ble friend, if, as I trust they may be, his well spent life, and well stored memory, are prolonged to that period, when (if I may quote from a poet whose memory is very dear to me)—

> "Ev'n as the Tyrian views his argosies,
> Moor'd in the port (the gold of Ophir won),
> And heeds no more the billow and the breeze,
> And the clouds wandering o'er the wintry sun,
> So calmly Wisdom eyes (its voyage o'er),
> The traversed ocean from the beetling shore."

I say that with him this should never be the case; for all the highest honours of Sir Edward Bayley's public career have been shared with one who, as the sympathising partner of his private life, is specially qualified to associate them with all the graces and endearments of a happy home. Now I intend to spare the blushes of some young ladies who are here this evening; and therefore I will not confide to them in public all the regretful emotions that are felt in private, at the thought of their departure, by their numerous friends and admirers in this country; of whom I am one. But, in proposing to you the health of Sir Edward Bayley, I will ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to couple with it that of Lady Bayley; and I call upon you, gentlemen, to fill your glasses, and honour this double toast with a hearty cheer.

(The toast was drunk with cheers by the assembled guests.)

Sir Edward Bayley, who on rising was received with much cheering replied as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND LADY LYTTON—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—No man after a long public career can help feeling gratified when his services are frankly acknowledged by those best fitted to judge of them. When that acknowledgment is pronounced by one who is himself so distinguished as Your Excellency, then, *laudari a viro laudato*, the compliment gains immeasurably in force. Yet even these considerations touch me less sensibly than the kind manner in which your Lordship's praise has been conveyed and the sympathy with which it has been received.

MY LORD.—You have been pleased to sketch briefly my official career, with the result of calling up to my mind a crowd of recollections.

Great as is the temptation to dwell on these, this is not the time or place to trouble you at any length with them. But I should like to say a few words as to my experience on one point. It has been my fate to see a good deal of India, of Indian government, and of Indian public servants during almost all the severest trials to which the Empire has been exposed, since the statesmanship of one Wellesley and the victories of another, first placed it on a secure foundation.

I arrived at the Sandheads just when the news of the destruction of General Elphinstone's army in Afghanistan had astounded a generation hitherto unacquainted with disaster and defeat. Again, when the numerous and well trained battalions of the Sikh Government hurled themselves in vastly superior force on our comparatively small frontier army, hurriedly collected to oppose them, and when they almost thrust it back, I was then also in the near vicinity of the battle fields, and shared from day to day the anxieties of the struggle. And, lastly, in the still more terrible days of the mutiny when the power of the British Government seemed for a time almost overborne, I was, though not at the commencement, in a potision from which I had numerous opportunities of watching the steady reflux of the tide which bore back British authority in triumph to its former place of supremacy.

I have ventured to remind you of this because the leading impression which comes sharply out from the remembrances of those great events, is that of the magnificent action of my fellow-servants in India—whether civil or military—from the highest to the humblest, all as it were obeying as one the instinct of duty, never faltering, never despairing, and needing but little guidance from supreme authority, except to bring their exertions into mutual relation with each other.

My Lord.—I think it permissible so far to indulge the feeling of pride, as to feel proud that I, too, have belonged to a body so noble and so devoted, and I am quite assured that, so long as our Indian public servants remain as I have known them, it will be almost impossible for either treason from within or violence from without to assail successfully our Indian Empire; on the contrary, I believe that every attack will, like those that have passed, end in the extention of British influence and in the confirmation of British power.

Nor do I wish to stop here. I have had the opportunity during these great events, and especially during those of 1857-58, of seeing the sincere loyalty and fidelity of which our Native fellow-subjects are capable. That was indeed a time of trial to them, the cruel force of which, few except those who were eye-witnesses can rightly appreciate. As many as proved themselves true and loyal, were indeed tried in the fire. I have happily not a few Native friends of those days who still survive. I can sincerely say that, perhaps, the saddest feature of my approaching departure from India is the knowledge that their friendship must almost be, for all practical purposes, placed in abeyance.

And, speaking of friendship with so many friends around me, it is difficult to leave unsaid everything which I feel of the many other friends to whom I have been so deeply indebted for success and for happiness in life. One of the earliest and dearest of these, Sir Henry Elliot, Your Excellency has already mentioned to-night; it is only because it would detain you unduly that I repress my desire to go further into the long category. Still in this house and before some who knew them, I cannot altogether be silent as to my deep obligations to Lord Canning and to Lord Mayo, or to the ladies who in their days filled the place which Her Ladyship now so happily and worthily occupies. It is not for me to praise them. I can only say for myself how sincerely I loved and respected them.

Your Excellency has also been pleased to mention other besides strictly official pursuits to which I have given attention during my Indian life. I may say of these that they have been simply labours of love, and it is with regret that I have felt myself compelled in the interest of more urgent demands on my time to given to them far less attention than I could have wished. Only to the university I have always considered myself entitled to spare any time that was required, for I believe sincerely that it is difficult to exaggerate the influence for good which that institution has exercised, and is capable of exercising in the future. It always gave me much pleasure to work for it, and I shall always watch its future career with deep interest.

My Lord.—You have spoken in kind terms of the family to which I belong and of their long connection with India. For exactly eighty years our family has been continuously represented in the Indian services. I trust it may long continue worthily to be so. Our motto is taken from the writings of the great Roman orator and philosopher *Quod est, eo decet uti, et quidquid agas agere pro viribus*; or—to put the sentiment as it occurs in scriptural language—"Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." It is not a vain glorious motto, but it is, as I know by experience, an ambitious one. If those in India who know us best can say that in any sense we have acted up to our motto, I can scarcely seek for higher praise.

My Lord.—In what you have been good enough to say as regards my wife and family, I recognize also your kindness. I can hardly say much here, on such a subject, but I am sure that they most heartily reciprocate the warm expressions of regard to which you have given utterance, and for this and for your own private kindness and that of Lady Lytton to us all, of which this farewell is the crowning instance, I beg to tender you my sincere and grateful thanks. [Sir Edward Bayley resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

RUNNING A MUCK.—On Monday morning, a native assistant armourer, under instruction in the arsenal, Fort William, Calcutta, "ran a muck," and dangerously assaulted a European armourer sergeant of the arsenal, whilst the latter was sitting at breakfast. He struck the unfortunate man over the head and neck with a rifle barrel, and then, seemingly not satisfied, knocked over two natives employed in the arsenal, necessitating the immediate removal of the injured men to the Garrison Dispensary. The would-be murderer was, however, finally secured, ironed, and delivered over to the custody of the Native Infantry Guard.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SATURDAY'S *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

CALCUTTA, March 16.

In to-day's *Gazette of India* it is notified that the services of Mr. Howell, of the Home Department, are, on his return from privilege leave, placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Famine Branch).

Mr. Daukes, Under-Secretary, Home Department, has obtained furlough for one year from the 13th of May. Mr. C. E. Buckland will officiate for Mr. Daukes.

Surgeon C. W. Owen, of the Eye-Infirmary, Calcutta, is temporarily attached to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India

The following appointments are made:—Meywar Bheel Corps, Major Gunning to be Commandant, vice Gordon. Major Boileau, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, to be Second in Command. Major Boileau officiates as Commandant in Major Gunning's absence.

Major C. Grant is posted as Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajputana, vice Ridgeway, proceeded on furlough.

Captain Barr, Assistant to the Agent for Central India, is posted to Jodhpore as Political Agent, vice Major Cadell.

Mr. Lyall, Secretary, Home Department, and officiating Agent to the Viceroy, Rajpootana, is appointed Secretary, Foreign Department, vice Mr. Aitchison.

Mr. C. Daniell, officiating Commissioner, Benares, is appointed to officiate as Agent to the Viceroy, Benares, vice Mr. Carmichael.

Mr. R. B. Shaw is appointed to officiate as Third Class Resident and posted to Mandalay, vice Colonel Duncan.

Lieut. Col. Murray, now officiating, is appointed Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, vice Arbuthnot.

Colonel Gordon, late Meywar Bheel Commandant, to be Assistant Adjutant General, vice Scott.

Colonel Nicholl, Superintendent of the Foundry, Cossipore, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance Magazines, vice Major Welsh, going on furlough.

Colonel Chitty, Controller Military Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years; Col. Sir R. Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur Division, furlough for two years; Col. Williams, officiating Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, P. W. D., two years; Col. Taylor, Officiating Consulting Engineer, Guaranteed Railways, nine months.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

LONDON, March 15.

Some doubts now exist as to whether the European Congress will meet at all.

Active warlike preparations continue to be made by England.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) in presenting his Navy Estimates, said the present strength of the English Navy was ample for the protection of British interests.

THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to a question said that England requires that all the Russian peace conditions be submitted at the Congress in order to determine which of them require the sanction of Europe.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, March 16.

The British Ironclad Squadron anchored off Gallipoli under the Command of Admiral Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V. C., has been reinforced from the Ironclad reserve stationed in Besika Bay.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Advices have been received that the Russians have occupied the plateau of Zekirekoi, situated near the Forts which command the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus.

The Russian forces located near Bulair have been reinforced.

THE INDIAN FAMINE INQUIRY.

Mr. James Caird in compliance with a request from the Indian Government will join the commission of enquiry into the Indian Famine in October.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

LONDON, March 17.

The Political situation is again menacing.

GREECE AND THE CONGRESS.

It is semi-officially stated at Saint Petersburg that Greece cannot participate equally with the Powers at the Congress, but might delegate her interests to others.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

St. PETERSBURG, March 15.

Reouf Pasha and General Ignatieff have arrive here to-day in connection with the Treaty of Peace.

THE HOLY SEE.

LONDON, March 17.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Pope has ordered the Italian bishops to legalise their positions and ask their *exequatur*. This means the tacit acceptance of the loss of the Pope's temporal power.

RAOUF PASHA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Latest advices from Saint Petersburg state that Raouf Pasha has had an audience of His Imperial Majesty the Czar at which he was received with great ceremony. It is reported that he asks, on behalf of Turkey, that Russia restores the Port of Varna, the cession of which was included in the peace conditions.

SICKNESS IN EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC TURKEY.

Typhus fever is raging at Adrianople and Philippopolis, and much sickness prevails at Erzeroum and Constantinople.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ISMAILIA, March 15.

The Indian Troopships, Crocodile, homeward bound, and the Serapis outward bound passed to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, March 15, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	46,000	Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	10,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	3,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded	11,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	96,000	do.
Do. do do. Surats....	9,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton...........	704,000	do.
Do. do. Surats..............	30,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	90,000	do.

LONDON, March 15, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s. Mule Twist...................	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..........	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110½
Bar Silver........................	54½ to ⅝
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£79,000,000
" Notes in Circulation	£95,800,000

Arrival—Cella.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, March 17, 7 A.M.

French steamer Djumnab, from Suez, arrived.

All necessary Legislation in connection with the Financial Statement having already been effected, it will be published in the form of a Resolution of Government, with papers appended giving the usual details. We understand that it is now settled, and it is hoped that it will be ready for publication before H. E. the Viceroy's departure for Simla.

We understand that Mr. Caird has accepted a seat on the Famine Commission, but will have to arrange for his official duties in London, before he can leave England. We hear that the Government of India are in consultation with the Governments of Madras and Bombay regarding the nomination of the other members of the Commission.

It has now been officially notified that by order of the Governor-General in Council, during the calendar year 1879 sixty thousand chests of Bengal Provision Opium in all will be sold. The number of chests to be sold at each monthly sale, and the proportion of Benares and Behar Opium to be sold on each occasion, will be fixed by a supplementary notification.

In consequence of large losses of grain sustained by the G. I. P. Railway Company, by thefts in transit and otherwise, a commission has been ordered by Government to enquire into the matter, and devise means to prevent future losses. Mr. Arthur Crawford has been appointed as president of the Commission, the members of which will be Major Wise, and a Railway official to be hereafter named by the Railway Company. The compensation paid by the G. I. P. Railway Company for losses in grain, &c., to different merchants for the past year amounted to upwards of three lakhs of rupees.

In the N.-W. Provinces a peculiar cause of aggravation of the present distress has been brought to light. It is monkeys. Near Mooradabad a number of Brahmans keep thousands of these pests on holy grounds, and allow them to roam at will among ripening fields, which they strip. The cultivators say they are helpless and must submit to fate.

A long postal notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*. Its purport is that the following alterations are made in postal regulations. First—postage on packets weighing ten tolahs and under is reduced from one anna to half-anna. This concession will be of value for trade circulars and for clubbed packets of small newspapers. Second—the punitive rate of postage on insufficiently paid packets will be double the deficiency instead of three or four times as formerly. Third—certificate of postage of unregistered letters will be granted by every post office on payment of half-anna stamp; this reform was recently introduced in the English post office. Fourth—the rule requiring the sender of press manuscripts to write his name on the outside of the cover is abrogated. Fifth—Official covers weighing forty tolahs instead of only ten tolahs as heretofore will be carried by letter mail at low rates. Thus credits to Post office for carriage of official correspondence will be considerably reduced. According to the latest figures the total receipts of the Indian Post Office are now 87⅔ lakhs yearly, out of which 12½ lakhs are paid by official correspondence. The total cost of the post office department during the year now ending will be 75¼ lakhs, of which 1¼ lakhs are due to the famine.

We understand that the proposed Cape Guardafui Lighthouse has been the subject of further correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Home Government in the Foreign Office. In accordance with the request made by Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby addressed a circular to Her Majesty's representatives in the maritime countries of Europe, instructing them to ascertain whether the different Governments would be disposed to sanction the imposition of a new tax on vessels passing through the Red Sea, with a view to provide for the erection and maintenance of a lighthouse on the Somali Coast, near Cape Guardafui. The Khedive had expressed himself willing to erect a lighthouse there if Europe would guarantee him the expenses of erection and maintenance. The French Government, on financial grounds, has declined to assist in the matter at an earlier date than 1879, and it is further improbable that in the present unsettled state of affairs in the East the Khedive will venture to commence a work of such a costly nature as a lighthouse on Cape Guardafui must necessarily prove to be. Of course such delay is much to be regretted, but the justification for the delay is much more cogent than many justifications which are put forward for the delaying of useful and valuable public works.

It is amusing to notice how cunningly Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen is endeavouring to reap all the advantages that could be gathered from the marriage of his daughter with the boy Raja of Cooch Bebar. When the Baboo was attacked by his brethren for flying in the face of those very reforms in marriage customs which he has been endeavouring to enforce by precept for many years past, he attempted to justify the marriage of his infant daughter by saying that it would really be nothing more than a betrothal, as the Rajah was to be sent to England immediately to complete his education. Now, however, that the marriage has taken place, either the Baboo or his friends are striving to raise every obstacle against the Rajah's departure from India. Correspondence and telegrams are appearing in the Baboo's paper, the *Indian Mirror*, to the effect that great indignation is being felt in Cooch Behar at the conduct of the Government of India in resolving to carry out its original intention of endeavouring to secure for the Rajah a good education in England. The latest telegram in the *Mirror* declares that the Maharajah's "mother and grandmother seem quite distressed and indignant." It is to be hoped, however, that the Government of India will not be diverted from its original intention by the objections of any old women in Bengal. It is certain that as time goes on the worthlessness of Baboo Keshub Sen's sincerity in advocating marriage reforms among the natives is becoming more and more apparent. The young Rajah, accompanied by Mr. St. John Kneller, leaves Cooch Behar on the 16th instant for Bombay, and starts for Europe in the steamer Indus on the 26th instant. Regarding the departure of the Maharajah the *Indian Mirror* publishes the following amusing telegram, dated the 13th March.—"A painful scene has taken place at Rajbari to-day. The Deputy Commissioner has issued orders that the Maharajah should start for England on Friday next. The Maharajah's mother and grandmother are said to be beating their heads in desperate fits of agony and profusely bleeding. Doctors have been sent for. The entire Hindu community is in a state of agitation."

Ahmedabad is now sending its petition to Parliament on the licence tax, and not satisfied with pointing out the injustice of the measure, the inhabitants propose that the Indian Government should curtail its expenditure by reducing the pay of the officials under Government, such pay being in their estimation much too high for the amount and kind of work done per month. They suggest that Government should reduce all salaries above Rs. 500 per month by 10 per cent. or 20 per cent., and that certain unnecessary highly paid posts might, without loss to the public at large, be entirely abolished.

The British Indian Association has memorialized the Government of India against the new Indian Arms Act, because the use of the words "arms" in the Bill is too comprehensive. If the Bill is made applicable to all arms, it is apprehended that great hardships will be inflicted upon people who possess swords, knives, or sticks. The Association also considers that the present powers of the Government of India are comprehensive enough, as regards restricting natives in the possession of arms, to render the new Bill unnecessary.

Mr. R. B. Shaw, C.I.E., claims to have discovered in Thibet a small tribe of the Aryan race, whose institutions have been practically unaffected by any of the great religions, and who present the interesting sight of pure Aryans living isolated in a semi-barbarous stage. Their religion is demon-worship, and their domestic institutions are polyandrous. They abhor the cow, and are remarkable for the scarcity of women in their territory.

We see that at the meeting of the Asiatic Society, Dr. Brandis exhibited a collection of Indian woods, which Government are about to send to the Paris exhibition. In Madras the articles to be sent to the exhibition were shown to the public for some days, but in Calcutta a most mysterious reticence has been observed about everything connected with the exhibition. No one, except a few favoured officials, knows anything as to how India is to be represented at the exhibition, beyond the fact that the Prince of Wales's presents are to be shown, and space in the Indian department has been allotted to several of the Prince's London tradesmen.

At the last monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, held in Calcutta, a vote of thanks was awarded to Sir E. C. Bayley, for his long and valuable services to the Society. Some honour was also paid to General Thuillier, of whom and Sir Edward Bayley enlarged photographs are to be permanently hung in the Society's rooms.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal a curious Persian Manuscript was exhibited by Captain Waterhouse. It contains the poetical works of a Delhi poet of the name of Mir Kamaruddin, poetically styled 'Minnat.' Warren Hastings conferred on him the title of 'Poet Laureate.' Minnat died in Calcutta in 1793 A. D. He left numerous poems and several works on general literature. Among the poems are several well known odes, one in praise of the Nizam of Hyderabad, for which he received a present of Rs. 5,000, and two odes on Warren Hastings and Mr. Richard Johnson. Among the illuminations with which the work is illustrated are two portraits, one of Warren Hastings and the other of Richard Johnson. The likeness of Warren Hastings is very good.

It is said that a serious question has arisen in connection with certain informalities which appear to have occurred in conducting some of the recent medical examinations at the Calcutta University. It is to be hoped that the examinations have not been actually rendered invalid, and that none of the students, who are to appear in the Senate Hall may find that, through no fault of their own, their trials are not yet over, and that a renewed examination awaits them.

Lieut. Colonel Tweedie, lately appointed Resident in Mandalay, has taken six months' extra leave. Mr. R. B. Shaw, C.I.E., will officiate as Resident of Mandalay.

There was a severe, though brief, storm at Goalundo on the evening of the 12th instant, which resulted in the destruction of many houses and twenty boats. No lives were lost; and the storm appears to have been unaccompanied by rain.

The elephant that was to be shot at Barrackpore for bad conduct has, in the interests of science, been condemned to be bitten to death by a cobra. The experiment will be one of great novelty, as it is not every day that a live elephant can be sacrificed for the information of science.

We regret to announce the death, on Saturday evening last at Surat, of Mr. Motiram Dalputram, late full power Magistrate and Deputy Collector there. As an official Mr. Motiram had gained great credit with Government.

Referring to the question of the supervison and control of the Calcutta Port establishment, the Government, says the *Indian Daily News*, is said to have decided that the Port Officer is to be placed under the local Government, instead of under the Port Commissioners, and the cost for maintaining his establishment is to be included in the provincial budget. The Government of Bengal has sanctioned an establishment for the Port Officer amounting to a total of Rs. 3,516 rising to Rs. 3,616 per mensem. The salary of the Port Officer has been fixed at Rs. 1,200, with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 200 a month. The First Assistant to the Port Officer is [illegible] draw Rs. 750 and the salary of the Head Assistant or Registrar has been fixed at Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400 per mensem. As regards the appointment of a Second Assistant to the Port Officer, which Captain Warden is said to have recommended, the Government of Bengal has remarked that the subject will be taken into consideration after the expiration of six months, when the Port Officer is to submit a report on the working of the scheme already sanctioned. It has also been decided that, for the convenience of the public, the office of the Port establishment is to remain, as previously arranged, in the new building of the Port Commissioners, a portion of which has been taken up by Government for the purpose at a rental of Rs. 500 a month.

The *Bombay Guardian* says:—Mr. Gladstone, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, has been very much disappointed in the course taken by the Czar of Russia; but what reason had he to expect that the Czar would pursue a disinterested course? A few months ago the Czar publicly did homage to a picture of the Virgin Mary, in the grand cathedral of Moscow, in token that the victories obtained over Turkey had been by her aid. The very idolatry for the punishment of which God had let loose the Mahomedans upon Christendom, is clung to after 12 centuries. Mr. Gladstone will do well to notice carefully what the Bible says about the folly of putting trust in man, and at the same time to note that all the hopes of mankind centre in a whole-hearted reception of the Gospel, just as God has given it. Let us have the consecration and faith of the Pentecostal days, and we shall soon witness the solution of the problem, how the world is to be perfected. We have not seen the end in Eastern Europe yet. We do not believe that Russia will remain mistress of the situation.

The Rajah of Rutlam is shortly to be married to the daughter of his Highness the Chief of Dranghdra in Kattywar.

In the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday the traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway were printed so as to show a decrease of Rs. 73,000, it should have been an increase of that amount.

Dr. V. Richards is appointed to act as Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration in Calcutta, in the place of Major R. Beadon, who goes as Superintendent of the Jails to Hazaribagh.

As the rails for the length of the Northern Bengal State railway from Jalpaiguri to Silligori have not as yet arrived in Calcutta, it is not likely that that part of the line will be open for traffic so soon as was expected.

A scale of pilotage fees for vessels employing licensed pilots in the port of Dhamra is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, ranging from Rs. 20 for vessels of seven feet draught up to Rs. 150 for those drawing twenty feet, whilst for every foot above twenty feet an additional Rs. 32 will be charged. Steam vessels under steam are to be charged only half rates, and vessels towed by steamers two-thirds.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe in your paper of 14th instant, under special telegrams, a paragraph sensationally headed "Serious Military Squabbles in Poona."

As this paragraph is likely to mislead and unintentionally do me an injustice, I hope you will allow this letter to appear in an early issue of your paper. It might be gathered from the paragraph in question that the "charge of cheating," when coupled with "squabbles," arose out of some discreditable transaction. The facts of the case are simply these:—On the 12th instant a native charged Sub-Lieutenant Hannan with cheating; on the following day Sub-Lieutenant Hannan, while in custody, from motives best known to himself, charged me, under Sec. 417 Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in misappropriating his pay. This charge proving groundless, I was, as you remark, honourably acquitted.—I have, &c.

H. D'O. FARRINGTON,
Poona, March 15. Major, 73rd Regiment.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In an article entitled "The late Colonel Montgomerie," reproduced in a supplement to your issue of the 14th instant from the *Pioneer* newspaper, the following statement occurs:—

"This is the third death recently amongst those officers who have of late years held the appointment of superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, the first being Col. D. Robinson, who for some time officiated in that post; while a late obituary notice contained the name of Major General Waugh, who would, in all probability, have succeeded Col. Everest as Surveyor General of India."

The inference is that Major General Waugh never succeeded Col. Everest. Now, the fact of the matter is that he did succeed Col. Everest as Surveyor General, and retired as such, with the honour of knighthood conferred on him for his great and valuable services in the cause of science. To this I can vouch, because I was in the survey when Major General Waugh, then Colonel, was Surveyor General, and the next after Col. Everest.

A RETIRED TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYOR.

A BAD CASE FOR THE DOCTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will any medical officer in Bombay or the Mofussil give me his best advice and opinion as to the cure of want of smelling power, I have lost it entirely since the last three years, and my utmost endeavours to restore it have proved ineffectual, though I have consulted the best and eminent physicians and received treatment for some time from well known doctors. I may add that I am only 25, and have never encountered any sort of sickness save of a trifling nature, and wonder if I am the only man on the earth that am deprived of this necessary of life (as some of my medical advisers have pronounced that they have never seen an instance of this kind). By giving the above a prominent space in your widely circulated and well read paper, I shall feel highly obliged.—Yours, &c.

A GRIEVED COMPLAINANT.

Bombay, March 15.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Venetia, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr R G Hodson	Mr R Hurst
Mrs Hodson and child	Mr E F Jacob
Lieut R G Charman Crawford	Mr J E Freeth
Mr and Mrs C E Gladstone	A Lady
Mr R C MacIver	Mrs Morland
Mrs Stewart	Col W T Mills.

For Brindisi.

Mr Ewald	Major J M Kerr
Col Hay	Mr Henry Bill
Mrs Bignell	Mr Thomas McMeekin
Mr W H T Brown	Mr E W Ravenscroft
Col and Mrs Pauter	Mr Johnston
Mr John Steel	Mr John Macintosh
Mr W Scott	

For Venice.

Mr and Mrs Kingsmill and infant	Dr W Williamson
	Dr T Mayne
Mr F Collingridge	Dr Cleveland.

For Suez.

Mr and Mrs Price	Mr C M Kerr
Mr C L Phillips	Mr F Pratt Barlow
Mr Leon Donay	Mr and Mrs Bosman
Mr W E Russell	Mr L Jacobi
Mr C Peacock	Mr Marina.

BOMBAY.

The band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

Suicide.—We learn that the Chief Constable of Shapoor, in the Tannah District, committed suicide a few days ago by poison. It would appear that he was about to be prosecuted regarding alleged torturing of a prisoner whom he had in custody.

The Police.—Messrs. Goff, McCartney, Burns, and Rowling, Inspectors of Water Police, stationed on board the Lady Elphinstone, Police Hulk, have sent in their resignations to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, which have been accepted.

Temperance League Soiree.—We would remind our readers that the Annual Soiree of the Bombay Temperance League will be held in the Town Hall this evening, at 7-30 p. m. The Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, of Agra, the most successful leader of the temperance movement in India will, amongst others, address the meeting.

Gamblers.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Dadabhoy Cowasjee and six others were charged at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Goulden, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming with cards, dice, and money in a common gaming house at Mahim. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

Collision in the Harbour.—A collision occurred in the harbour on Thursday the 14th March. The ship Dartford, while on her way out of harbour under canvas, ran into the Government hulk Auckland, which suffered considerable damage. The Auckland's bow got entangled with the rigging of the Dartford. The collision would have been avoided if there had been sufficient men on board the hulk to slacken the anchor chain, but there seems to have been only three men on board, and they had to wait till assistance arrived from the Police hulk "Lady Elphinstone;" then the chain was slackened and the ship sailed off.

The late Station Master of Dhond—and Railway Justice.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that the late Station Master at Dhond, Hormusjee Pestonjee, was convicted by Dr. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate, of the offence of Criminal Breach of Trust as Agent, and of theft as a public servant, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. Against this conviction and sentence the accused preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Poona, Mr. Newnham, who confirmed the finding and sentence. These proceedings on the part of Dr. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate, and Mr. Newnham, the Sessions Judge, caused an appeal to be preferred to the High Court about four months ago. Hormusjee Pestonjee was in the custody of the Police for five months previous to his being sent to jail. The appeal in the High Court, we hear, was decided about the middle of last month (February), Sir Michael Westropp presiding, who reversed and annulled the sentence. The prisoner, Hormustjee Pestonjee, died at Neera Bridge, whilst working out the sentence passed upon him by Dr. Frazer, the Railway Magistrate!

Evangelistic Meetings in the Baptist Chapel.—During the past week Evangelistic Services have been held every evening in the Baptist Chapel, conducted by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, of Agra. The meetings have been well attended, the Chapel being quite filled on one or two occasions. The subjects, all bearing somewhat popular titles, had special reference to some of the vital truths of Christianity, and these were illustrated and applied with much power. The Rev. Gentleman's style is largely illustrative and descriptive, and this, combined with the real earnestness of the man, cannot but impress his audience. On Friday evening his subject was "Enthusiasm," on which he dwelt with evident delight. He showed what this power had done for men in different walks of life—for Stephenson, Flaxman, Farady, and others—and spoke of the necessity of a like commanding influence as being necessary in the true Christian. This influence had only one source and could only be derived and maintained by constant communion with the living Christ. He concluded with an earnest appeal to his hearers to believe on the Christ risen and exalted. Thus only would their religion be beautiful and useful. Their own lives would be transformed, and a burning desire would be kindled which would lead to labour and sacrifice for the welfare of others. We believe Mr. Gregson while here has not forgotten his Temperance work amongst the soldiers. He has lately had meetings at Poona and Kirkee which were highly successful, many officers and men having joined the Temperance Societies established there in connection with the regiments. Mr. Gregson takes part in the Bombay Temperance League Soiree this evening in the Town Hall, and to-morrow and Wednesday evening are devoted to the soldiers' at Colaba.

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 9th March 1878 was 105,067 maunds, and in money Rs. 146,406. The quantities [illegible]rried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follo[illegible]:—

Description.	Week ending 9th Mar. 1878.	Week ending 10th Mar. 1877.	[illegible]ease.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,85,350	Mds 1,24,[illegible]60	Mds [illegible]0,690	...
Amount	Rs. 2,41,679	Rs. 1,4[illegible]	Rs. 96,295	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,07,627	Mds 4,96,447	...	...
Amount	Rs. 1,75,573	Rs. 2,82,701	...	...
WHEAT*—				
Weight	Mds 31,460			Ms 1,57,360
Amount.......	Rs. 14,741		...	Rs. 92,387
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 37,966	Mds 49,738	...	Mds 11,772
Amount......	Rs. 20,306	Rs. 28,119	...	Rs. 7,813
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,149	Mds 281	868	...
Amount......	Rs. 4,213	Rs. 579	3,634	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 13,349	Mds. 20,600	...	Mds 7,251
Amount	Rs. 20,442	Rs. 29,806	...	Rs. 9,363
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 3,51,541	Mds 1,31,649	Mds 2,19,892	...
Amount	Rs. 2,33,097	Rs. 77,057	Rs. 1,56,040	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 9,28,442	Mds 8,23,375	Mds 1,05,067	..
Amount	Rs. 7,10,052	Rs. 5,63,646	Rs. 1,46,406	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

SACRED CONCERT.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement announcing the Grand Evening Concert of Sacred Music to be given in the Town Hall on Friday evening next. This Concert will doubtless be a great treat to the music-loving public; the talent that will be displayed being of no ordinary character. We are requested to state that the surplus receipts will be handed over to the Byculla Schools. The programme speaks for itself.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

Pressure on our space to-day compels us to merely give a line to this admirable performance. On Saturday there was a change of programme, and plenty of scope was given for wonder and amusement, the fun and frolic being as fast in some parts of the performance as others were remarkable for skill and daring. We are sorry to say that an accident in one of the flat races has deprived Mr. Wilson of a valuable Arab which he purchased a few days ago for Rs. 1,400. By some unexplained means it twisted its foot and smashed its fetlock and had afterwards to be shot.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER AT COLABA.

On Saturday last, a man named Cussoo Dhondee, a *maung* by caste, was arrested at Colaba by Mr. Inspector Chislett, on the charge of having murdered a woman named Suckoo, about three months ago, at Kirkee. She was in the keeping of the prisoner, and the murder was committed under the following circumstances, which were brought to the notice of the Police Officer above mentioned. It appears the prisoner Cussoo Dhondee was a relative of Martan Dadoo, who is a mussal in the service of Captain Roberts of H. M's. 66th Regiment, and at present residing with the Revd. Mr. Johnson at Colaba. Cussoo some time ago came down to Bombay and put up with Martan, in the servant's quarters, along with the other servants. The butler of Captain Roberts observed that the conduct of Martan, after Cussoo came to live with them, was irregular, and he wrote to Martan's father at Ahmednuggar about his son's behaviour. Martan's father wrote accordingly, but Martan not being able to read, got a person to do so for him, and while the letter was being read, Captain Roberts' butler, who was present, heard the whole of its contents. The father requested Martan to have nothing to do with Cussoo as there was a charge of murder pending against him at Kirkee. This piece of intelligence the butler communicated to his master, Captain Roberts, who at once wrote to the Police Inspector, Mr. Chislett, who took the man Cussoo in custody. Cussoo was subsequently placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. H. Vincent, before whom he made a full confession of his crime, and stated that he had murdered the woman Suckoo by striking her on the head with an English meat-chopper. After having killed her right out, he closed the house in which they lived, barred and locked it, and absconded from the place. He said he had committed the deed in consequence of her inconstancy. Mr. Vincent forwarded a telegram soon after to the Police authorities at Kirkee, informing them of the arrest, and ordered the prisoner to be kept in Police custody pending the reply.

We hear that Mr. Robert Hand, Professor of History and Political Economy, Presidency College, has applied for two years' furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 26th instant. It is not yet decided who will officiate for Mr. Hand.

A very flattering Division Order has been issued by Major-General E. Ewart, Commanding the Allahabad Division, on the occasion of Major R. S. Robertson vacating the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Allahabad, to join the 4th Native Infantry.

Fraud on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.—Moonesawmy Moodelly, alleged to be concerned in forging the name of Saravana Moothoo Pillay, to bills drawn upon Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., amounting to Rs. 14,000, was arrested and brought before the Madras Presidency Magistrate, Mr. F. P. Campbell, on Saturday. Mr. Doraysawmy Iyer, Vakil, appeared for the prisoner, and submitted that his client had been wrongfully arrested, as he is not a Moodelly but a Naidoo. The case was therefore remanded for a fortnight to enable the Police to bring up further evidence. Mr. Doraysawmy Iyer then applied that his client might be liberated on bail, but His Worship refused to grant the application, as he considered that the offence the prisoner stood charged with was not a bailable one. The other prisoner Manickam, who was arrested some days back, charged with the same offence, has been released on bail.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpt from the Proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

Resumed consideration of the Chairman's Budget for 1878-79. Resolution.—The estimates are approved subject to the following corrections:—

1. The estimate for cost of model buildings Rs. 1,766 to be struck out of the list of new works.
2. The estimate of bunder revenue to be increased from Rs. 8,88,675 to Rs. 10,50,000.
3. The estimate of Apollo Warehouse revenue to be increased from Rs. 37,900 to Rs. 45,000.
4. The estimated income from port dues to be increased from Rs. 153,000 to Rs. 180,000.
5. The estimated income from water-supply to shipping to be increased from Rs. 37,850 to Rs. 40,000.
6. The estimated amount of pilotage fees to be increased from Rs. 115,000 to Rs. 135,000.
7. Rs. 1,800 to be added to the estimated expenditure for office rent, Master Attendant's Department.
8. The pilots' share of pilotage earnings to be increased from Rs. 65,550 to Rs. 76,950, consequent on the estimated increase in revenue.
9. And the balance of pilotage earnings available for replacement of schooners to be increased from Rs. 1,368 to Rs. 9,968 for the same reason.

By making the alterations the estimated deficit for the year is decreased from Rs. 2,27,750 to Rs. 31,975.

Read letter from G. A. Kittredge, Esq., dated 12th February, intimating his intention to propose at the Budget Meeting "that provision be made for the erection of a building near the Prince's Dock for the offices of the Trust." Resolution: The question of building an office for the Trustees should be deferred for the present.

At the conclusion of the Special Meeting an ordinary meeting of the Trustees was held.

Read Government Resolution No. 38 M. W. 227 of 19th February, sanctioning the erection of a residence for the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Esplanade and granting a free site for the purpose. Resolution: To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 226, dated 28th February, communicating the reply given by the Secretary of State to the protest against the construction of Prince's Dock made by certain merchants, traders, and others. It is that when the dock shall have been completed all due consideration will be shown to the convenience of the coasting trade. Resolution: To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 2nd March, submitting an offer made by Tehmuras Dinshawjee Ankelsaria to lease for 50 years 2 plots of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate marked B. and C. on the plan forwarded with his letter and measuring 270-4-9 and 273-4-9 square yards respectively, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 1st 20 years and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 27th February, forwarding an application from Mr. Warder, Lighthouse keeper, Prongs, for the continuous use of the cottage belonging to the Colaba Signal Station to be occupied by his wife and also by himself when he is off duty at the Lighthouse. He further asks that the cottage be furnished.

Read minute by Harbour and Pilotage Committee approving of the application being granted. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, dated 1st March, asking permission to remove 1,000 Cart loads of sand from Colaba foreshore required for the purpose of improving the Government ground in the vicinity of the recently completed Depôt Barracks at Colaba. Resolution: The Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, should be informed that his request cannot be complied with.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 26th February, forwarding a list of unclaimed articles lying on the bunders, and requesting that they be advertised for sale. Resolution: Sanctioned.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for week ending 5th March.

25	Vessels piloted into harbour.
23	" " out of ditto.
1	" attended to.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE CHARGE AGAINST MADAME RACHEL.

At Marlborough-street, on Feb. 16, Rachel Leverson, known as Madame Rachel, of 153, Great Portland-street, was further examined before Mr. Newton, charged with obtaining by fraudulent pretences a quantity of jewelry, valued at £200, from Mrs. Cecilia Marie Pearse, of Ebury-street, Pimlico. Mr. George Lewis, jun., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. B. Wontner for the defence. Mr. Edward Lewis watched the case for Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, whose analyst, Mr. Harold, sen., made an analysis of the washes supplied by the defendant to the complainant. Signor Guanzisoli interpreted. Mrs. Pearse, recalled for cross-examination, stated that she had never been enamelled. Replying to Mr. Wontner, she said she had known the defendant since the beginning of December, 1876, and never heard of her before going to her shop. In the course of business acquaintance the defendant told her there had been a conspiracy against her, that she had been locked up for five years, and was trying to clear it up. Witness had spoken about her private affairs to the defendant, and the defendant had sometimes advised her in one way or another. In the letters to Madame Rachel she sometimes wrote "Dear Mrs. Leverson," sometimes "Dear Friend," or "Dearest Friend." Once or twice she might have written "Dear Madame Rachel." Sometimes she spoke to the defendant's daughter about getting up a concert. The concert for the relief of the Turks was dropped and another one commenced. Witness could not recollect how often she had been to Madame Rachel's. She had no eruption on her chin when she first went to Madame Rachel's and had not used any wash or any of Messrs. Piesse and Lubin's preparations. Madame Rachel suggested enamelling, and when asked what that meant said it was simply to clear the skin. The enamelling was suggested in 1876, but witness had never agreed to it. Madame Rachel dictated most of the letters she wrote to her. She had written about 30 letters altogether, and Madame Rachel always told her more or less what to say. The defendant told her when she wanted to have her face cleared to write "enamelled." The defendant had never yet "finished" her, had only given her washes. These were but rarely used, for when they were used the rash came out. Witness went to Shropshire for a ball and remained ten days. She wrote to the defendant, who had asked her to let her know if the powder on her arms and neck was a success. To please her witness said it had been, but she could not tell whether it was a success. Witness took one bath at defendant's house to take away the rash that had broken out. It was taken on the same day that she took the jewels. Witness was to pay £200 to be "finished." The defendant wanted all the money down on the day witness went there. Witness could not get the money, whereupon the defendant told her she was very stupid, as she might be ruined for life in the state in which she was left. Witness wrote to the defendant after the latter had the jewels telling her she would pawn them herself if pawned at all. The defendant said she had many jewels from other persons. Witness said nothing about pawning when she took the jewels to her. A day or two after receiving the jewels the defendant said a particular lady would advance the money, but witness did not believe her. The defendant told her afterwards that Mr. Sheldrick, a pawnbroker, had the jewels. Witness wrote to him, the letter being dictated by the defendant. After witness had used the washes the defendant said she should like to have a medical certificate to prove that she was well. That was before witness took the jewels. Witness did not see her doctor about the eruptions which came out on her face, arms, and neck—wherever, in fact, the lotion was applied. The defendant asked her several times to keep the matter "quite dark" from her husband. The eruption lasted four or five days. Witness had several bottles of wash from the defendant and gave some to her maid and other servants. They used it and all had a similar rash come out. Witness did not know why the rash came out. Mrs. Turner, the defendant's daughter, frequently spoke of the Countess leaving her jewels. That was the first thing that put it in her head to bring her jewels. She never asked defendant in her husband's presence to go on with her process. She said something about "finishing," but could not be sure. Re-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said the defendant distinctly said "enamelling" her—cleansing and purifying the skin, and mentioned the Countess for whom she had done this. In reference to a concert, the defendant said she could get the patronage of the Queen and other people for the fund she wished to collect. When witness first went to the defendant's shop it was only to buy violet powder; the defendant suggested the rest. She believed she would be disfigured unless the defendant completed the cure at the time she parted with her jewels. The defendant said she would not "finish" her unless she had the remainder of the money. Witness had given the remainder of the stuff in the bottle to her husband. Mr. Godfrey Pearse, of 40 Ebury-street, said he was the husband of the witness. His wife made a communication to him last month. Next day he went to the defendant's place with his wife's maid. He saw the defendant and, after telling her who he was, said that he had not come to discuss matters, but to demand that every scrap of paper and the £50 should be given up. He knew at the time that the jewels were pledged. The defendant said she did not owe the £50, but his wife owed her £200. He went away, and having made further inquiry called again on the defendant, told her the whole thing was an extortion and again demanded all the papers. He told her at the first interview that if his wife owed £200 or £2,000 to her he would see it paid. At the second interview he said he should put the matter into the hands of his lawyer. The defendant began to violently abuse him, and said there was nothing she desired more than to meet Mr. George Lewis. Some days later he took his wife to the shop. He afterwards received a letter, which he destroyed. The defendant tried to get his wife to say that she had been of the greatest service to her. He demanded the letters and money, adding that if he did not receive them he would at once go to Mr. Lewis. She said Mr. Lewis wanted to hang her, and that if witness dared to do anything she would make the whole City ring with it and subpœna every friend he had in the world. He at once placed the matter in Mr. Lewis's hands. The defendant came to his office the next morning and remained there an hour, refusing to leave. He met her coming away in a cab. She beckoned him and said, "What do you want?" He replied, "Nothing more nor less than everything you have." She said, "What! after all I have done? What does this letter mean?" showing him a letter she had received from his solicitor. She said, "What about Lady C.," naming the Countess. He told her his lawyer would discuss matters with her. She said she would give up everything if allowed a fortnight to pay the last half of the money and would not be prosecuted. She said it was unfair to talk about the Countess, as that was all confidence. The defendant said he could not prosecute her with the letters she had in her hand, as they were sufficient to criminate Mrs. Pearse and he might not find her all he supposed her. He then determined to go on with the proceedings. Replying to Mr. Wontner, he said he had not been to or written to Mr. Turner, but had called at his office, though not with the view of compromising the matter. It was only to leave word for him to come to his office at noon. Mr. Turner had called the previous day to say they were prepared to give up all letters and money if he would withdraw the summons. He told him he should refer it to Mr. Lewis. When Mr. Turner called he told him it was no use talking of the matter, Mr. Lewis did not think it feasible, and he doubted his powers to secure the letters. Witness said the money was of very little object—if he got back the letters he should not care what happened. If he brought the letters, they could arrange about the money afterwards if necessary. Re-examined by Mr. Lewis, witness said Mr. Turner came to him. The defendant told him that Messrs. Wontner had advised her to proceed against him for £150 due to her, but that she was such a lady she would not. Mr. Sheldrick, assistant to Mr. Attenborough, Duke-street, produced jewels that were identified by the complainant. He never saw defendant before until she came and required £50 on deposit for Mrs. Pearse, of 40, Ebury-street. She said she could not write, but would put her mark. He gave her the £50 and received the jewels on deposit. In reply to Mr. Wontner, witness said it was an ordinary deposit note with interest. Mr. Lewis said that after what he had proved—the complainant having been terrified with what had been stated to her in connexion with the rash on her face—he had, he apprehended, established a case against the defendant. He would ask for a remand, and as the defendant had had to answer a previous charge of a very similar character, he desired it to be without bail. Mr. Wontner wished to know what took the case out of the ordinary class of such cases? Mr. Newton said that after hearing the evidence and taking into consideration the defendant's previous character, he did not think he should be justified in taking less bail than two sureties in £750 each. The prisoner was then remanded.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

(*Times*, Feb. 21.)

It is only comparatively of late years that British military authorities have regarded the dress and equipment of soldiers from any other than a parade point of view. Professional, assisted by amateur, military tailors have treated the soldier as a block on which to exhibit their various sartorial conceptions, often very ugly, always very uncomfortable. Since the Crimean War praiseworthy efforts have, it is true, been made to render the garb and equipment of a soldier more suitable for a man who is on service called upon to make great exertions, to put forth his utmost strength. Nevertheless, the reformer is hampered at every step by old prejudices and conventional ideas of smartness and becomingness, and much yet remains to be done.

The lecture recently given at the Royal United Service Institution by Lieutenant F. J. Graves, 20th Hussars, will, we hope, attract the serious attention af the authorities to the necessity of regulating the dress and equipment of soldiers by the requirements, not of the review, but of a campaign. At the same time there is no reason why the uniform of a soldier should not be attractive as well as serviceable, and it is very desirable that such a combination should be accomplished, for a handsome uniform experience shows us facilitates recruiting, increases self-respect, and promotes *esprit de corps*. When, however, utility and show come into contact, the latter ought invariably to be sacrificed to the former—not as hitherto, the reverse; for there is something absurd in giving a man who is enlisted only to fight a dress which renders fighting with effect difficult. Presuming that an opinion is gaining ground that for officers a more simple dress for actual work is required, that gold belts and silver pouches would be advantageously replaced by white belts and cases with compass and field-glass, together with brown leather sword-belts, &c., the lecturer proceeded to deal *seriatim* with each branch of the service. Equipment, he stated, included all articles required for the use of the soldier, thus bringing arms under consideration.

In treating of artillery the subject of the equipment for the supply of ammunition in the field is a topic which naturally claims great attention. The lecturer on this point quoted the suggestions of Major W. Ellis, R.A., which are mainly as follows:—Major Ellis proposes that the number of guns in a division of infantry should be increased from 18 to 24; that no horse artillery guns should be attached to the cavalry brigade, but that a brigade of 48 guns should be formed from which a battery might be detached for service with the cavalry when required. Thus, assuming that there were no field batteries in the corps artillery, the total number of guns for an army corps of about 37,000 men would be raised from 19 to 120. Considering that we have already about four guns per 1,000 bayonets and sabres, no increase of artillery seems to be demanded. Indeed, the experience of the Russo-Turkish war will, we imagine, have the effect of convincing the authorities that the proportion of guns is rather too high as it is. Another of Major Ellis's suggestions is that the present ammunition waggon should be replaced by two limbers, carrying together the same amount of ammunition as the waggon—namely, six. The first line of limbers to be drawn by four horses, which would keep up with the guns in action; the second line to be drawn by two horses, and to move, as a rule, at a walk. The weight of a waggon loaded is 40 cwt. 2lb.; whereas Major Ellis's limbers each weighs, when packed, 18 cwt., or, taken together, upwards of 4cwt. less than the loaded waggon. Each horse in the service waggon carries or draws 747lbs. whereas in the four-horsed limber each horse would draw 504lbs. but in the two horse limber each horse would carry 1008lb. The question among others to be solved, is whether or not the latter weight is excessive when moving as a rule at a walk. Lieutenant Graves thinks not, and he claims for Major Ellis's plan that it would give increased mobility, a more easy and rapid supply of ammunition in the field, and the advantage that all our eggs would not be in one basket.

There have been in various countries and at different times conflicting views as to the personal armament of the gunners. The balance of opinion is in favour of making the gunners look solely to their guns for defence, and against tempting them to cease working their pieces at an early moment by giving them arms sufficient to beat off a serious attack on the battery. Still it is recognized that to give them confidence they ought to be given some arms, and in our service not only does each gunner carry a short sword, but two carbines with sword bayonets are assigned to each gun detachment. These carbines are carried on the limber, and as a rule are taken with the limber under cover when the gun is in action. Thus in case of a sudden inroad on the battery, the gunners have nothing but their short swords and rammers with which to defend themselves. It is true that an infantry or cavalry escort is generally at hand, but this escort may be kept in play by one body while the other attacks the gunners. It seems, therefore, desirable that artillerymen should be provided with a weapon which, while it will not tempt the wearer to trust to it rather than to his gun, will, when the gun is reached by the enemy, afford some means of self-defence more effectual than a short sword, or a rammer. It is quite conceivable that a few horsemen scattering so as to avoid the fire of the battery may make a dash at the guns while the escort of the latter has its attention drawn off in another direction. Against such an attack the gunners are now almost helpless, and even if they succeed in beating it off, their guns would be for several minutes silent. If, however, every gunner were provided with a revolver he could afford to despise anything but a systematic attack in force, and that he would probably dispose of by means of his guns.

Coming to the dress of the Artillery, Lieutenant Graves is of opinion that with regard to the tunic utility and the comfort of the men are, in too many cases, sacrificed to appearances. As a rule, the tunics are made much too tight round the neck and chest to be comfortable in working. If the tunic were cut in one piece from the collar to the bottom, as is the case with the coats of some of the Native Cavalry in India, it would last longer and look better, as there would be no seam under the belt to wear threadbare while the rest of the garment remained in good repair.

The remarks of the lecturer on the head-dress of the Artillery being identical with those he had to make on those of Hussars, he next proceeded to consider the question of boots. The gunner receives three pairs of bluchers and one pair of wellingtons in two years. Lieutenant Graves condemns the wellingtons as unworkmanlike. When witnessing some athletic sports at Aldershott, he saw a tug of war between a very fine team of gunners and a team of infantry, in which the latter were victorious. The gunners slipped down several at a time because they wore wellingtons, and when they pulled on the rope and turned sideways their heels gave way and consequently their ankles turned and down they went. The same principle would apply in going over rough ground or dragging guns, especially in mountainous country. There is also the objection on the score of expense. Lieutenant Graves produced a highlow with seams open to the rear instead of, as in ordinary boots, to the front. He pointed out that rain as hard as it might no water or mud could possibly beat in and wet the foot; it fastens simply by a strap and buckle on each side, and when on the difference between it and a wellington cannot be perceived. It is lighter than a wellington; and in the space taken to store 700 wellingtons 1,000 highlows can be stored. If costs the man less than half to repair, and the cost to the country would be 6s. 4d. per pair less than the wellington.

In treating of Infantry equipment, Lieutenant Graves devoted some time to the great military question of the day—the best rifle and the best means of employing it. As to the Martini-Henry, he admitted that it was an excellent weapon, and the experience of the present war shows how superior the Turkish rifle—very similar to our own—is to the Berdan of the Russians. He conceives, however, that it has some serious defects. Its length of barrel is insufficient, which makes it awkward when at the "order," and diminishes its efficiency as a bayonet carrier. It is no less than 10in. shorter than the Turkish weapon, made in America at a cost of about £2 15s., and called the Martini-Peabody. This shortness of barrel tends to make the weapon so light that the kick with the original powder charge was too great to be supported, and consequently the charge has been decreased and the trajectory spoilt. After pointing out certain defects in the breach action, Lieutenant Graves complained of the divided stock. Owing to this being in two pieces, the recoil is more felt, and when the stock shrinks or expands from the effect of climate, a change in the curve of the guard lever becomes necessary, or the breach cannot be shut. Another defect is that the "grip" of the arm is entirely metal, which is a great inconvenience in cold weather, and, we may add, after rapid firing. Lieutenant Graves, while admitting that some of the defects are under consideration, and that it was proposed to compensate for the shortness of the barrel by lengthening the bayonet, suggests that it would be better to add to the length of the barrel, which would allow the original charge of powder to be used, by which means the flat trajectory now forfeited would be regained. He drew attention to the cartridge, which, being built up is 10 per cent. heavier than necessary, and liable, from its composite nature, to decay in the magazines, owing to the electrical action set up. It is also more expensive and weaker than a stamped metallic cartridge.

Having supplied troops with the best rifle and cartridge obtainable, the next thing is to place them in such a position that, with safety for themselves, they may bring their weapons to bear upon their enemy with the greatest possible effect. This can be accomplished by placing men under cover, and it is surprising to all save those who have investigated the subject how slight an inequality of the ground will protect from the enemy's fire. Natural cover, however, does not always exist and is generally susceptible of improvement. The importance of shelter trenches has been fully proved by the events of the present war, and it is at length universally admitted that the spade is the natural complement of the rifle. That point being conceded, the next question is, how are the tools necessary for the construction of shelter trenches to be carried—in carts, or by the soldier? Our present method is to furnish each battalion of 1,000 bayonets with a two-horse cart, weighing 18cwt. 3qr., and carrying 384 intrenching tools. The object being to execute the work in the quickest time possible, one man out of three men, or three files if the battalion is in double rank, can be employed at a time. Assuming, therefore, that half the intrenching tools are shovels and the other half pickaxes, that would give 152 spades, or enough for 466 or 912 rank and file, according as the battalion fs in single or double rank. Lieutenant Graves says that the present system has the following defects.—1. Loss of time—an important element—in serving out the tools. 2. The number, when issued, is inadequate to perform quick work. 3. The cart cannot be in every place at the same time. 4. It is liable to injury or destruction by artillery or other fire. 5. Many places where the regiment would be required to go would not admit of its following. 6. It is liable to be lost, and there would be the trouble of the supply of forage for the horses and escorting.

The lecturer then exhibited several inventions for dispensing with the tool cart. One of these is the trowel rifle, invented by Colonel Rice, of the American Army. Numerous experiments have been made with it in America. General Miles, of the United States Army, says in his official report,—

"As a trowel, it has been severely tested under my immediate supervision. A company in single rank, working in a soil of medium hardness, threw up in the space of ten minutes a work along its entire front of sufficient height and thickness to protect a line of batte. The work was tested and found to be bullet-proof against the Springfield breech-loader; at a distance of 20 paces the balls would not penetrate half through the work. As a bayonet, I believe that it is as formidable a weapon as the one now in use, and that as severe a wound can be inflicted with it. Also its moral effect in a charge would be as great as that of the old one."

The Small Arms Committee reported equally favourably upon it, and, in consequence, 10,000 were issued to the Army. After the Yellowstone campaign of 1876, the General commanding wrote:—"The men made great use of it in cutting sticks to put up their shelter tents at night; as hatchets, for digging a small trench round their tents, and in cutting their meat, digging for water, &c." Lieutenant Graves observes that the fact that a whole line of Infantry can be put out of sight in an average time of six minutes, and that in a trench with a parapet in front which is impervious to bullets fired from breech-loading rifles at a distance of only 20 paces, speaks volumes; further, the fact that the man carries the implement himself without any increase of weight, thereby doing away with the need of the cart now used for its conveyance, and freeing the cart-horses and driver, as well as part of the escort, to be used for other purposes, also speaks volumes, because the man is then able the moment the word "halt" is given to set to work without loss of time and make cover for himself. The disadvantages of the adoption of the ordinary spade to be carried by the man himself are 3½lb. to 4lb. extra weight; loss of time in detaching and fitting, and then unfitting and attaching again, and expense. The advantages are the accomplishment of more work, and that, if carried as suggested by Dr. Oliver, it forms a shield for a vital part of the body. As to the dimensions of trenches, Lieutenant Graves thinks that the Turks made a mistake in giving their trenches a depth of 3½ft. instead of 1½ft. An essential feature in a good trench is that while it gives sufficient cover to the defenders, yet, if they are driven out by the enemy, it shall not afford him sufficient cover from fire from the rear. Lieutenant Graves considers that one of the causes of the many failures to retake their trenches was that they were so deep that they gave cover either way. As to the moral effect of the trowel bayonet, he states that the German statistics of casualties in the Franco-German war are 95 per cent. bullet, 14 per cent. artillery fire, and only 1 per cent. sabre, lance, and bayonet combined. He is therefore of opinion that if the moral effect be retained by the adoption of a trowel bayonet, the actual affect will take care of itself.

The spade is only one part of Surgeon-Major Oliver's invention, which is a complete scheme of equipment for the Infantry soldier. One of its chief merits is that the man carries 140 instead of 70 rounds. This equipment was exhibited at the lecture on a soldier of the 7th Fusiliers, another soldier having on the valise equipment. The superiority of the former was very marked. It is more simple; a man can get at any one article which he requires without, so to speak, regularly unpacking himself, and can, without difficulty, put on or take off the equipment without the aid of a comrade, which aid is almost indispensable with the valise equipment. The spade is generally carried at the left side; but the blade may be placed in front of the chest. The weight and cost, as we understood Dr. Oliver, are no greater than in the case of the present valise equipment. The great point, however, is, as Lieutenant Graves observes, that a regiment of 1,000 bayonets, provided with the Oliver equipment, carries, without carts, 72,000 rounds of ammunition more than a regiment with the present equipment and its three ammunition carts. We may here correct an error into which Lieutenant Graves has fallen. The Oliver equipment is not untried, as he asserts. Some months ago it was issued to several regiments, and the reports have all been highly favourable. At the lecture an invention by Admiral Selwyn was shown, in which, without extra weight to the man or gun, a trowel is provided which fits into a hollow constructed in the stock of a rifle. The defect of this is that there is no handle; but this might easily be carried separate.

Lieutenant Graves had little to say about the head dress of infantry, for the introduction of the helmet has taken the wind out of the sails of reformers. The important subject of boots was, from want of time, only lightly touched upon. The lecturer said that after some little wear the seams gape, and letting in mud, dust, and water cause many sore feet. Again, when marching early in the morning, it is difficult in the dark to find the lace-holes. As a substitute he recommends the high-low above alluded to. We may add to his remarks that, though military boots are now much better than they were, sufficient importance is not attached to individual fitting. Men's feet differ in shape, as much as do men's noses or mouths, and as long as boots are issued wholesale in sizes, it will be seldom that a perfect fit will be accomplished. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the quality and fitting of soldiers' boots, and it would be as well were all soldiers obliged to wear both in summer and winter worsted socks. If these precautions were taken, the proportion of sore feet—that great source of inefficiency at the commencement of a campaign—would be largely diminished.

Without efficient Cavalry an army is in a poor way, and Lieutenant Graves did well to devote much attention to this, his own branch of the service. He said that in 1802 [illegible] fur cap—not a busby—a jacket, [illegible]ey were armed with a crooked [illegible] Charles James, in his military [illegible] "Their equipage is so light and themselves such excellent horsemen that no other Cavalry can pretend to follow them." Now the average weight of the Hussar on service is over 19 stone. There are many men in the Hussar regiments who would make first rate Life Guardsmen and very many who would make good Husars; and there are some Lancers who would make good Lancers as far as weight is concerned. The average weight of the men in the 20th Hussars, including boys and the last-joined recruits, is 10 st. 7lb., and that of the men who would go on active service 11 stone. In 1873 our Hussars in service order weighed 120lb. more than the Austrian Hussars, and the French Dragon weighing 70lb. and the Prussian Lancers 30lb. more than our Hussars. Lieutenant Graves believes that horses for military purposes are yearly becoming more scarce, and that the question demands grave consideration. Many whose opinions are entitled to respect believe that our horses are bought too young; consequently, they have all their baby sicknesses before them, the loss from this cause being estimated at from 3 to 4 per cent. Further, it is a year before the horse can be used in the ranks, and this takes away a man per horse from general duty and parade work in order to train and attend on him. The present price paid for a trooper is £40, and the usual age at which he is bought is rising four. Thus, with forage, the horse, by the time he is fit for the ranks, costs about £71. The lecturer is of opinion that it would be better to pay £60 or £65 for a horse a year or more older. This, however, would be only a palliative measure and would not strike at the root of the evil. The country is now overrun with a worthless class of stallions, and it is stallions of this class which, from economy, the breeders for military purposes employ. At the present moment, if 15 regiments were ordered abroad we should require from 120 to 164 horses in addition for each regiment. The other day Turkey wanted to purchase in England 3,000 horses, but could not succeed, for, to quote the words of Mr. Tattersall in a letter to the *Standard*, "we have not got them to spare, and may want them ourselves, and if we get them at any price shall have to pay a high figure for an inferior animal." Mr. Tattersall futher asserted that out of 2,000 horses required for last year's manœuvres from 1,500 to 1,800 came from abroad. The lecturer endorses the recommendation of Mr. Tattersall that we should institute regular studs, as in Germany, Russia, Austria and France.

Sore backs are in the Cavalry what sore feet are in the Infantry and it is the opinion of many that a large proportion of sore backs is due to the present saddle. A substitute, which was exhibited at the lecture, has been invented by Captain Crichton, of the 21st Hussars. This saddle is now under trial in several regiments. The saddle, which has no pannels, carries the man, his arms, and shoe cases; the numnah carries the kit only. They are independent of each other. The numnah is made of leather next to the horse's skin, then a layer of felt, then one of canvas. The whole kit is lowered about 4 in., which is an obvious advantage. The blankets for man and horse can be carried between the saddle and the numnah without danger of shifting, or becoming wrinkled.

Proceeding to the subject to the armament of Cavalry, Lieutenant Graves draws attention to the feats of the Cavalry in the American Civil War. He recommends that the front ranks of all regiments should be armed with lance and revolver, and the rear rank with sabre and carbine. This view has been held by many eminent authorities, among others by Marmont—of course, in his case leaving out the revolver, the lance is, as the lecturer observes, the best weapon to bring first to bear on an enemy, but it is useless in a *melée*, and must be supported by the sabre. When the 16th Lancers broke a Sikh square at Aliwal they were cut down right and left by the Sikhs, who had laid down their muskets and drawn their tulwars. On that occasion there were placed *hors de combat*, in that one regiment, eight officers, 134 men, and 172 horses. Sir Hope Grant was not caught thus, for at Meeangunge, during the Indian Mutiny, the 9th Lancers charged, supported by the 7th Hussars and Irregulars, who cut down 500 and took 600 prisoners. On the question of firearm *verses* sword or lance, Lieutenant Graves mentions the case of a fight in Virginia, in November, 1864, between a squadron of Federals, armed with the sabre, and a squadron of Confederates who only used the revolver. The loss of the Confederates was one man killed, and several men wounded; that of the Federals 24 killed, 12 wounded, and 62 prisoners out of 100. The lecturer says that as a regiment would only dismount about one-third of its men at a time, it would be superfluous to arm all with a carbine, which should be given to the best shots mounted on the quietest horses.

Respecting the dress of Cavalry, he speaks with righteous indignation of the busby, which is a combination of the catch-wind and the rain-trap. A further disadvantage is, that when brought in dam from perspiration or rain, it is hung up as a bag, and thus the brow-bands contracts, and causes great pain. It is no protection against the sun at the back of the neck, and is devoid of shade for the eyes.

The tunic he speaks of as he does of that for the Infantry; but a jacket is wanted for recruit drill, riding school, and fatigues. A jacket such as that being worn on trial by the 17th Lancers would, he thinks, supply the *desideratum*. The present sword-belt he utterly condemns. After a long ride the pressure on the region of the colon, kidneys, spleen, and lower part of the loins becomes almost unbearable. He suggests a method of carrying the sword by which the weight of the front sling will be borne by the left shoulder, that of the back sling by the right shoulder. The sabretasch he would abolish as costly, useless, and inconvenient. The Dragoon never carries despatches in it, it trips him up when dismounted, and stops him when riding through underwood. The water-bottle he recommends should be carried on a leather loop, fastened to the havresack. As to boots, while not decrying the over boot, he suggests that the present wellington should be replaced by the high-low before mentioned. With this remark the admirable lecture came virtually to an end; but Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was in the chair—the Duke of Cambridge being unavoidably prevented from attending—invited discussion, and two or three officers spoke a short time. Sir Garnet himself wound up with some observations of a very practical nature. He advocated the abolition of pipeclay and clothing soldiers for real work in a Norfolk jacket, and, in short, endorsed most of the lecturer's statements about dress. He differed from him, however, with respect to the value of the trowel bayonet. He had, he said, seen it at work in America, and he considered that it would break a man's back. He also expressed his distrust in a tool that was used for many purposes. The weapon he advocated was the Bicho sword-bayonet. The shortness of the Martini-Henry rifle-barrel was, in his eyes, no objection, for he did not conceive that the bayonet would ever be much used again. As to the experience of the American War, and Colonel Denison's and Sir Henry Havelock's deductions from it, he spoke with courteous contempt. Colonel Denison, he said, knew nothing of real Cavalry; the Americans had none. Sir Henry Havelock, when he wrote his book about mounted Infantry, had never been in America. As to the vast Virginian plains of which Sir Henry wrote, Sir Garnet asserted from personal observation that it was difficult to find a spot where a single squadron could charge 100 yards.

In conclusion, we would remark that the experience of the present war hardly bears out Sir Garnet Wolseley's forecast about the bayonet. It has been used freely on several occasions, and it stands to reason that it must be always used in the capture of trenches when the defenders, as did the Turks, stand till the assailants are upon them. When the two come into actual contact the rifle cannot be loaded again, and there is no other resource but to ply the bayonet.

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

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14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND 1,000,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

STIRLING, BALD & Co., 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*
CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.
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Corresponding House :
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.
Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.
Winning numbers will be published for general information beside being notified through the several agents.*
The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members :—
MR. W. A. SMITH.
" W. WATSON.
" SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
" P. DORABJEE.
" D. HORMUSJEE.
" GOPALROW VISHWANATH.
Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.
Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.
Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.
Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the ld.
Beware of Imitations exposed for in the Ind Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SUTTONS' SEEDS
Are the Best Imported,
AND
BEING PACKED BY A SPECIAL PROCESS, THEIR ARRIVAL IN FRESH CONDITION IS ENSURED.

SUTTONS'
COMPLETE COLLECTIONS
OF THE
BEST VEGETABLE SEEDS.

No. 1 Collection	£10	10	0
No. 2 "	5	5	0
No. 3 "	4	4	0
No. 4 "	3	3	0
No. 5 "	2	2	0
No. 6 "	1	1	0
No. 7 "	0	12	6

COMPLETE COLLECTIONS
OF THE MOST
SHOWY FLOWER SEEDS.

No. 1 Collection	£2	2	0
No. 2 "	1	11	6
No. 3 "	1	1	0
No. 4 "	0	10	6
No. 5 "	0	5	0

These Collections include only those kinds which will succeed in the climate of this District.

ALSO,
LUCERNE. GRASS
AND
CLOVER SEEDS,
AND ALL
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER.

SUTTONS'
INDIAN GARDENING GUIDE
May be had Gratis at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER ;
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay ; or
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta,
(By sending one Anna for Postage, or Post Free on application to
SUTTON AND SONS,
THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
READING and LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS; Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—
" I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
" Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.
To The Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS,
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
" EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
" EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

ARROW ROOT.
MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.
FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.
Being true Bermuda A Root equal to the fines in the Esh Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.
☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.
Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.
The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.
Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS :
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
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THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.
PRICE Rs. 5 ; *With Postage,* Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.
HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION
CONTENTS

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
CONTENTS

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

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THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
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Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
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Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

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Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
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Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
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Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	18	
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats ......6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.
Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.
A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.
Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.
Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.
German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

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GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
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EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.
COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.
The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.
WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.
WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.
Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
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THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY

HAVE OPENED AN ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY AT 3, SASSOON BUILDINGS (OPPOSITE THE MINT AND THE TOWN HALL) FOR THE SALE OF PURE WINES ONLY, AND AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

All the Wines have been selected in the Growers' Cellars after careful comparison in the various districts, and the usual purchasing agencies done away with entirely. An immense advantage is thereby obtained, both as regards price and quality. A comparison with supplies from other Houses is confidently invited, and for this purpose sample cases of 1 doz. quart bottles assorted liquors will be sent.

All natural Wines are guaranteed pure, as the sources are known and can be relied on.

CLUBS, MESSES, &c., ordering largely can be supplied and invoiced direct from Growers' Cellars at wholesale trade prices.

Samples of Ports on hand by D. M. Feuerheerd, Growers and Shippers, Oporto, at £30, £42, £50, £54 and £60 per pipe F. O. B. at Oporto ; also Sherries by J. P. Feuerheerd, Jerez, at £35, £40, £44, £50, £58 and £74 per Butt F. O. B. at Cadiz.
Agents for "The Union of French Wine Growers, Limited," for their pure Burgundies.

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Medoc superior	12	0
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Pauillac (full body)	14	12
St. Julien (soft and delicate)	16	4
Margaux	20	4
Chat Marquis de Terme	24	0
Sauterne	15	0
Haut Sauterne	20	0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly Crème de tête, Qts. per dozen ....Rs. 36.

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Beaujolais	16	8
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Beaune	19	8
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Pommard, very old	30	8
Volnay, old Vintage	38	0
Chambertin	40	0
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SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
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Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878.

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Bodenheim	18	8
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Liebfraumilch, 1868	30	0
Johannisberg, 1868	36	8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50	0
Brauneberg Moselle	20	0
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Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality	30	0

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		Qts. per Doz. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	28	8	16	0
Chateau de Pierry,	do. do.	29	12	17	4
Ay Mousseux, Superior		32	8	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39	8	22	0
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Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49	0		

per Doz. Qts.	Rs.	a.
Whisky old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis	22	0
Whisky very old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg [Islay]	23	0
Whisky very old Blend of Islay, Ben Nevis and Glenlivet	24	0

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S. ROSE & Co. invite attention to the undermentioned ARTICLES useful for the comfort and amusement of the Traveller by Road, Rail or Sea :—

PORTABLE FOLDING CHAIRS.—The special features calling for notice in this new pattern are its extreme comfort, great strength, very small space occupied when folded, and special adaptation for use in a hot climate, where stuffed arm-chairs are found too hot, and where the common glued-up chairs give way. They are admirably adapted for deck use, and Travellers generally. Cash Rs. 10.

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Folding Corkscrews	2	0
Penknives from ....Rs. 1 to	5	8

Writing Paper, Stationery and Travelling Inks.

PORTABLE INDIAN POSTAGE WEIGHER, German Silver, in small leather case. Weight ½ tolah to 4 tolahs, and from ¼ to 2 ounces, Rs. 4-0.

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Do. do. do. 4to " Rs. 25 and Rs. 50.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION—Made of best malleable iron, combines in one no less than ten tools : it is a most useful article in the house, or for a Traveller. Rs. 3.

POCKET FILTER.—Each Filter in neat flat case, about 3½ inches diameter, by about 1½ inches in thickness ; weight about 8 oz. Complete, in case, with cord to hang over the shoulder. Cash Price Rs. 4.

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.
With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

	Re.	a.
½ Pint, size, Cash	1	8
¾ " " "	2	0
1 " " "	2	8
1½ " " "	3	0

THE NEW PERFECTED CHAMPAGNE TAP.—This very useful invention is a great improvement upon other Champagne Taps, as it is not liable to choke or become stopped up. This is owing to the Central Spike, which passes through the Tap, and forms the point which penetrates the cork. When the Tap is inserted the Spike is withdrawn, and the Tap may be opened or closed at pleasure. Price each Rs. 5 cash.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUPS.—Which consists of a Tumbler and a Wine and Champagne Cup combined. The combined Cup fits compactly into the Tumbler, and richly electro-silvered and plated on Nickel Silver, with engine-turned body and richly gilt inside. Cash price large size Rs. 32 and Rs. 18, small size Rs. 18 and electro-silver on metal Rs. 10.

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THE PORTABLE HAND SEWING MACHINE—Furnished with instruction book, 4 needles, 3 bobbins for shuttle, oil can, screw driver, braiding wire, tucking guide and Nos. 1 and 2 Hammers.
The Latest and Best Machine in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machine. Cash price Rs 55.

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Electro Plated Silver Fusier Boxes ....Rs. 3-4 and	5	0
Card Cases, Russia Leather Gents	1	8
do. do. Ladies	3	0
Square Travelling Inks, each ....Rs. 1-3, 5-4, 6, and	6	8
Travelling Inks Round, each ....Rs. 2-4, 3 2, 4-5 and	6	8
Do. Double, each ....Rs. 5 and	10	0
Do. Other Patterns ....Re. 1-8, 2-8, and	3	0

AMUSEMENT FOR THE TRAVELLER.

In polished Mahogany box, with lock and key, containing the following 11 Games : Backgammon, Chess, Dominoes, Tactics, game of Snail, Whist, Bezique, Cribbage, Draughts, Solitaire, Fox and Geese, with book of rules complete. Rs. 25.
In cloth-covered mill-board box, size 10½ by 6½ by 2½ inches, containing the following 10 games:—Backgammon, Chess, Draughts, Fox and Geese, German Tactics, Race Game, Snail Game, Solitaire, Spellicans, Trails ....Rs. 10 0

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Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co. from 1 Re per pack.
Compendium of Games in deal boxes from Rs. 5.
Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes &c., &c. always in stock.

	Rs.	a.
Palace Moguls, per pack	3	0
Oriental Moguls	2	8
Figured Moguls	1	8
Fun and Flirting Cards per packet	1	0
Squeezees' new playing Cards per packet	2	8

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THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses. Suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades. Complete in Case, with Strap-Sling ....Rs. 50 0
Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.
Each Sight Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casing is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space ....Cash price 45 0
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For 2 Players with 2 card-board markers, Pocket Guide Cavendish, in cloth covered card board box ....Rs. 3 0
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For 2 Players with 2 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box [a nice present] 12 0
For 4 Players with 4 card-board markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in cloth covered card-board box 6 0
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish in ornamented cloth box 10
For 4 Players with 4 leather markers, Pocket Guide by Cavendish, in leather lock box [a handsome present] .. 15

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A large assortment always available.

S. ROSE & CO.,
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HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
JEEWANJEE & CO.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,
SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS' PALE ALE IN WOOD.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :

		Per doz. Quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure		Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Do.	SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine	" 15	" 17
Do.	COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy	" 28	
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac.		" 19	

Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines

CHATEAU LAFITTE	" 34
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	" 23½

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

McEWAN'S BEER.
THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts	Cash Rs.	4	0
" " Pints	" "	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead	" "	57	0

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Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.	Qts
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	" 18 per doz.	Qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Do.	" 25 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Steinwein	" 22 per doz.	Qts.
Hochheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

BEER :—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at .... *Just landed ex Steamer Stelvio.*	Rs. 6	"
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen cases)	Rs. 6-8 per doz.	
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	" 6	"

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Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	" 22	"
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	" 20	"
Do. do. ** Stars	" 23	"
Do. do. *** Stars	" 27	"
Fromy and Rogo's well known *** Stars	" 30	"

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Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36 per doz.	Qts.
Do. do. do.	" 40 per case of 2 doz.	Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	" 35	"
Carte Blanche, ditto	" 40	"
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Sociétè Orientale, Epernay	" 30 per doz.	Qts.
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Best German	Rs. 25 per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
SURVEYORS WANTING EMPLOYMENT to apply at Office of Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 15th March 1878.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents
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GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG STEAM COAL.
TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., at Graham's Buildings, a cargo of the above, consisting of about 1,500 Tons per Ship Orthes, which sailed from the Clyde in December last, and which will probably arrive here early in April.
Terms as customary.
Further particulars can be ascertained on enquiry.
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2 Single-pole Jubbulpore Tents, 16 feet square, to pitch together or singly, chicks and carpets complete.
1 Jubbulpore Shamiana, 36 feet square, chicks and carpets.
1 do Shamiana, 25 feet square complete.
1 Bengal Routie, 14 feet square.
L. ASHBURNER.

FOR SALE, a pair of well-matched Chestnut Australian Carriage HORSES, young and fast ; height above 15 hands. Price moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

WANTED, a SCOTCH or a BULL TERRIER DOG, "PUP." Apply to
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SUCCESSOR TO
DR. McGREGOR,
APOLLO HOUSE,
MARINE STREET,
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By all Stationers
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MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay ; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M.D., Sale ; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale and Bombay.

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IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.
These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.
Sizes in general use always in stock.
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

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OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
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Bombay, December. 1875.

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ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
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A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
A. D. JACKSON, late Salesman of the Bombay Co-operative Society, begs to announce that he has purchased the Good-will, Stock and Fixtures of that Company (now in Liquidation) and intends to carry on the business in the same premises on his own account.
He is clearing out all old and unserviceable goods and laying in a FRESH STOCK of Oilmanstores, &c., &c.
Mr. Jackson will adhere to the system of CASH WITH ORDERS, and being thus enabled to supply good articles at moderate prices, he hopes to retain the custom of all the old Bombay and Mofussil Constituents of the Co-operative Society.
Price Lists will be issued SHORTLY, and meanwhile all articles will be supplied at the prices given in the most recent catalogue of the Co-operative Stores.
He is prepared to execute orders for ANY articles obtainable in Bombay on the most moderate terms, so that up-country Constituents need not hesitate to send any order accompanied by a remittance to cover cost, and they may depend upon having them carefully attended to and the goods despatched SHARP.
For the convenience of up-country Constituents, Messrs. &c. Mr. Jackson will receive deposits to their credit, it being understood that, at the low rates at which goods are priced, business can be carried on only on strictly CASH TERMS.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
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PRICE ONE RUPEE.
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MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.
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In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
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ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
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WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

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Size 23½ by 16 inch.
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" " with Rollers.10 "

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At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.
" Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, " Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.
From an overwhelming mass of Testimonial from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are :—
THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children.
" It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by . MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exception a purity, and of great dietetic value."
Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.
W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries : Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences ; Author of " An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.
19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.
" MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."
Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

Now Ready.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
MARCH 1878.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the . B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, izam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad.
Secunderabad to Shahabad.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.
Bombay........Thacker, & Co. ; Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Watson's Esplanade Hotel ; Treacher & Co. ; Badham & Co. ; Asquith & Co. ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.......Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.......Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.......Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co. ; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road ; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund.....' Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.......Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad...Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,476,83[?]
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,684

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.
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Agents, Bombay.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
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THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.
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HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.
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Claims settled promptly in Bombay by
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay 16th August 1875.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS.
C. E. CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Issue.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, and 20th instant, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, March 7, 1878. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned **BANKS** will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, March 2, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP, which had subsisted, at Bombay, between the undersigned, in the name of SORABJEE PESTONJEE and Co., has been, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED, since the 15th November 1877.
Bombay, 15th March 1878.
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